The New-York Times.

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FROM CHARLESTON HARBOR.

Progress of Gen. Gillmore's Operations.

A BETTER POSITION FOR OUR ARMY.

Further Attentions to Fort Sumter.

No News from Admiral Dahlgren's Fleet.

ANOTHER BLOCKADE-RUNNER CAPTURED.

EXPERIMENTS WITH GREEK FIRE

The United States steam-transport *Fulton*, Capt. Worden, arrived yesterday from Port Royal, S. C., Oct. 2, and Charleston Bar 4:50 P. M., same day. She brings no news of importance.

The U. S. steamer *Cosmopolitan*, Capt. Cadman, from Morris Island and Beaufort, South Carolina, 48 hours, with 250 sick and wounded soldiers to the Medical Division, also arrived yesterday. The yacht Tortugas, under the command of Capt. McFarlan, United States Engineers, had just arrived at Milton Sound from Key West, Tortugas, St. Augustine and Pensacola, Fla. She reports that no yellow fever had made its appearance at either of those places.

The steamer *Diamond*, Capt. Mann, arrived at Fort Royal Sept. 30, with a barge consisting of launch and cutters, prize of the United States gunboat *Norwich*, captured in St. Simon's Sound while attempting to run the blockade to Savannah. The *Diamond* had cleared from Nassau, N. P.

The *Post* of that evening states that a rumor was current when the *Fulton* left that Gen. Gillmore had removed his headquarters from Morris to Folly Island, and that the bulk of the army and war material would soon follow. The reason for the change was the gradual washing away of the Morris Island shores and the healthier camping ground at Folly Island. The troops stationed there would be none the less available for the future operations against Charleston, while they are entirely out of range of any batteries the rebels have, or can erect, on James Island.

Progress of the Siege Operations—Firing on Fort Sumter—Explosion of Shells—Experiments with Greek Fire—High Tides—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MORRIS ISLAND, S. C., Friday, Oct. 2, 1863.

Everything is so profoundly quiet in this Department at present, that were it not for the usual savage implements of war—almost totally unemployed, it is true, yet lying scattered on all sides—one would scarcely imagine himself in the midst of an army having for its ultimate object the bombardment of a city not over five miles distant. An ugly shot or shell, at long intervals from Johnson or Moultrie, or some other rebel fort, directed at our works on the southern end of Morris Island, is just sufficient evidence that the enemy is neither dead nor asleep, and that he is desirous of impressing us with that belief with as little expenditure of ammunition as the nature of the case will admit. What other object he can have for this desultory firing, it is difficult to conceive, for good sound engineers all agree that nothing substantial can be effected with artillery used so very sparingly. The enemy is not favored with even a single reply on our part. The deep-mouthed guns which hurled their ponderous missiles against Sumter and Gregg and Wagner, are silent as the grave, and, as far as appearances indicate, are likely to remain in that torpid state for weeks hence, unless the rebels are graciously pleased to enforce an interruption.

SUMTER AGAIN FIRED UPON.

It must be known that although our guns are now silent, they were not so last Monday. As it became apparent that the enemy was hard at work on the ruins of Sumter for the purpose of mounting guns, Gen. Gillmore directed a slow and steady fire from a few heavy pieces to be opened; which, being done, had the effect to drive the rebels from the parapet, and cause them to abandon their design as one which it would be slightly difficult to execute. It was hoped that we were through with Sumter, but it seems the enemy was not quite satisfied with the result of the seven days' cannonading, and required a few more rounds to bring him to his senses.

EXPLOSION OF SHELLS.

A few days ago a shell thrown from Johnson exploded over a caisson which the rebels had left partly buried in the earth near Wagner. The shell broke open the caisson and ignited the ammunition with which it was filled, causing, of course, a succession of explosions, which did not end until another caisson, lying near the first, and also filled with ammunition, was completely exhausted. No one was injured by the explosion. The report was heard at a long distance, and was of such a character as to make one think an attack was being repelled by infantry with loaded muskets. The dense of shells bursting high in air, enveloped in a dense volume of smoke, was a magnificent sight, and one which the circumstance of war does not often afford.

SILENT FIRE.

A number of experiments with Greek fire has been recently made by Mr. Spence, the inventor, in presence of several officers of rank, with a view of contradicting the impression that the shells containing the fire exploded prematurely. The gun was placed in position on the beach, and pointed seaward. Ten tin tubes, each of which is three inches in length and three-fourths of an inch in diameter, and filled with the material composing the Greek fire, were then dropped in a conical shell and filled round with powder. The first shell thrown exploded prematurely, in consequence, it is said, of a defect in the fuse. The shells subsequently fired had water lead placed around the fuse cap, and, with perhaps one or two exceptions, fully accomplished all that had been claimed for them. A dozen shells were fired, some of which exploded at a distance of 1,200 yards. To show the powerful effect of the Greek fire, a number of tubes were lighted and submerged in water, where they were allowed to remain until nearly burnt, and then taken out, but the bright blue flame was not extinguished. Other tubes were lighted and completely buried in moist sand, which was closely packed, but this also failed to quench the fire. The tubes burn for about a minute and a half. When first ignited the fire issues from one end of the tube with a fierce, rushing sound, not unlike that which accompanies the flight of a rocket, and extends the distance of a yard, but it soon sinks down to a dazzling blue flame of about two inches in length, losing its peculiarity of sound, and then continues to burn to the end. An ignited tube in a basin of water gives the latter the appearance of boiling. It emits a heavy sulphurous smoke in large quantities.

HIGH TIDES.

It seems as if Neptune out of spite has determined to extinguish fuel which the rebels have failed to achieve, namely, driving us from Morris Island. I have alluded to this subject in a previous letter, but it will bear mention again, especially when it has come to be of such vital importance. To sit in a tent and see the tide rapidly and irresistibly sweep from view the earth a few yards in front, makes the occupant feel as though he was located on rather slippery ground. How many times the tents that were pitched near the beach have been moved back, I will not venture to say. I know that three and four times would not cover the number that some of them have been replaced. Some of them cannot be taken further back on account of other tents occupying the ground, and have consequently been erected on spiles, so that the water at high tide covers the whole space beneath. But there must be a limit to everything, and in this particular instance we are inclined to believe that Neptune has nearly run his race. It is said by knowing ones that the tides cannot be much higher, judging from the season of the year and the phase of the moon. That being the case, some comfort may be derived from the reflection that one can settle down in his tent and not be continually harassed with the expectation of being forced to take up his bed and walk some yards inland.

A CURIOUS PHENOMENON.

A singular effect, which of course can be readily accounted for on natural principles, has often been observed immediately after the discharge of cannon on a clear night. It consists of a long series of echoes which resemble a volley of musketry so near as to be possibly imitated. A party of citizens who happened on the island a few nights ago, and who heard the firing of a gun on James Island, could not be persuaded that the echoes that followed were anything but a discharge of musketry, and actually mounted horses that they might proceed to the front and witness the fight. When half way up, they became convinced of their error, and returned to listen again to the remarkable phenomenon. At times, the echoes are so perfectly clear and distinct that a person who is not familiar with the deception would hesitate in tracing the sound to its legitimate cause. The woods skirting the eastern boundary of James Island, and the broad expanse of water still further to the east, floating two fleets of vessels, each vessel throwing back the sound, are mediums which could hardly be improved upon for producing echoes.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE.

Leaves of absence have been recently granted to a considerable extent. Both officers and soldiers are favored in that respect. The time is generally limited to fifty days—in some cases twenty days—either term being sufficiently long to revive the spirits of the recipient who—as will often happen—has been so unfortunate as to find them in a drooping condition. None but those who have been tied down to this Department from the first days of its organization, without an hour's furlough out of it, can begin to appreciate the immense benefit of a twenty or thirty days' leave of absence.

REGIMENTS GOING SOUTH.

Two regiments—the 24th Massachusetts and 97th Pennsylvania, left for Florida yesterday. Their places will be supplied by two regiments now there. There have been no other changes of late in the Department.

A SHELL ACCIDENT.

Yesterday, Gen. Terry's colored cook, whose bump of curiosity must be certainly developed to an alarming degree, undertook to investigate the contents of a 10-inch shell by placing the portion containing the fuse-cap before the fire of his stove for the purpose of melting the lead and releasing the cap from the shell. As may be naturally supposed, the heat of the fire soon occasioned an explosion, which seriously wounded the cook in different portions of his body, to say nothing of the damage done to the stove and kettles and pans resting thereon, the fragments of which it would have been quite impossible to count in any short space of time. A colored soldier named Davis, a native of South Carolina, having been made acquainted with the facts of the accident, drew himself up and pompously remarked, with characteristic vernacular, that white folks need not offer any more comparisons between the Boston and the South Carolina darkies which were unfavorable to the latter, for it was now clearly demonstrated that the Boston chaps were both simple and ignorant, while the South Carolinians, if put to the same test, would never have made such fools of themselves as to stick a loaded shell into the fire of a stove.

WHIT.

Deaths.

From the Fort Royal News-South, Oct. 3.

Elias Kuhn, Co. K, New-York Volunteers, Oct. 1—of cancers.

Abram Derey, late of Co. K, 56th New-York Volunteers, Sept. 30—of chronic diarrhea.

Roswell Kenerson, late of Co. I, 7th New-Hampshire Volunteers, Sept. 27—chronic diarrhea.

Martin Thornton, Co. B, 3d Rhode Island artillery, Sept. 30—remittent fever.

Erastus Knox, late of Co. I, 7th New-Hampshire Volunteers, Sept. 24—chronic diarrhea.

John Pendergast, from Q. M. D. Sept. 26—chronic diarrhea.

Jeremiah Blaisdell, Co. A, 8th Maine, Oct. 2—typhoid fever.

Chas. Brown, Co. E, 4th New-Hampshire, Sept. 25—dysentery.

Davis Gordon, Co. C, 4th New-Hampshire, Sept. 24—dysentery.

Oliver Crosby, Co. E, 24th Massachusetts—chronic diarrhoea.

C. R. Stockbridge, 7th New-Hampshire, Sept. 20—chronic diarrhoea.

John Price, Co. E, 7th New-Hampshire, Sept. 25—chronic diarrhoea.

Adam Fulrshaw, Co. E, 24 South Carolina, Sept. 25—dropsy.

A. Phipps, Co. K, 97th Pennsylvania, Sept. 28—chronic diarrhoea.

W. S. Johnson, Co. I, 4th New-Hampshire, Sept. 27—dysentery.

H. Lockwood, Co. I, 10th Connecticut, Sept. 27—chronic diarrhoea.

H. Meek, Co. H, 24 South Carolina, Sept. 27—chronic diarrhoea.

John W. Slue, Co. D, 7th New-Hampshire, Sept. 26—chronic diarrhoea.

Sergt. S. Clark, Co. A, New-York Vol. Eng., Sept. 22—gunshot wounds.

J. Robinson, Co. K, 24 New-Hampshire Vols., Sept. 25—gunshot wounds.

Stephen Frost, Co. A, 62d Ohio, Sept. 23—typhoid fever.

Isaac Fiston, Co. I, 24th Massachusetts, Sept. 23—chronic diarrhoea.

Paige R. Smith, Co. D, 7th New-Hampshire, Sept. 22—dysentery.

April Lewis, Co. B, 24 South Carolina Vols., Sept. 22—congestive fever.

Sergt. Henry Steward, Co. E, 54th Massachusetts, Sept. 23—chronic diarrhoea.

Thomas Quigley, Co. H, 3d New-York artillery, Sept. 29—chronic dysentery.

Ovet Choppell, Co. E, 97th Pennsylvania, Sept. 29—chronic dysentery.

Thomas Page, Co. A, 100th New-York, Sept. 29—diarrhoea.

Jacob Hoffman, Co. B, New-York Vol. engineers, Sept. 29—wounds.

E. Courtney, Co. C, 54th Massachusetts, Sept 29—dysentery.

S. Christ, Co. B, 109th Ohio, Sept. 18—apoplexy.

W. S. DeLong, Co. B, 142d New-York, Sept. 14—chronic disease of heart.

C. W. Dwinnell, Co. B, 40th Massachusetts, Sept. 14—chronic diarrhoea.

A. Brand, Co. A, 144th New-York, Sept. 16—dysentery.

William Neff, Co. D, 144th New-York, Sept. 16—measles.

Resignation of Hon. Ernstus Corning.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Oct. 6.

Hon. ERASTUS CORNING sent in his resignation as a member of Congress to the Secretary of State, to-day. He has been impelled to this course on account of feeble health and the multiplicity of his private business.

Fire.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Oct. 6.

DORRIL'S bureau and chair manufactory, on Sixth-street, was destroyed by fire last night. A lumber yard and three houses adjoining were damaged. Loss about $10,000; partially insured.

GEN. BURNSIDE'S ARMY.

Its Advance to the Hiawassee River.

All the Passes to North Carolina in Our Possession.

Burnside's Right Wing in Communication with Rosecrans.

A Dash of the Enemy in Rosecrans' Rear.

They Destroy the Large Bridge at Murfreesboro.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Oct. 6.

A special dispatch to the Commercial, from Knoxville, dated the 5th, says:

Our forces below have penetrated to Hiawassee River, the enemy retiring. The rebels have also fallen back above, Col. CARTER being beyond Greenville to-night.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Oct. 6.

The *Journal* has received a special from Knoxville, which is considered entirely reliable, that Gen. BURNSIDE held the country south from Knoxville to Calhoun, on the Hiawassee River, and down to the Western and Atlantic Railroad, only twenty-five miles distant from Dalton, the junction of the Western and Atlantic and Rome Railroads, and east of Knoxville, as far as Greenville, on the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad. He also possesses all the passes into North Carolina. His right wing is in communication with Gen. ROSECRANS, and his position all that could be desired. *His army is in the* best health and spirits.

REPORTS FROM NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, Monday, Oct. 5.

I have just returned in a special train from Murfreesboro. The enemy have to-day destroyed the large railroad bridge south of Murfreesboro. They burned one portion of it, and the other portion of it they cut down. The bridge was still slightly burning when I left.

All was quiet at Murfreesboro at 6 o'clock to-night.

AFFAIRS AT CHATTANOOGA.

The Position of our Forces Impregnable—Our Troops Elated and the Rebels Dispirited.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Oct. 6.

Private advices from Chattanooga up to the 1st inst., represent that the army is in fine spirits and that its position is impregnable.

A CHEERFUL VIEW OF THE SITUATION.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

Mr. C. F. BALDWIN, who was sent to the Army of the Cumberland by the State Central Committee, to distribute State and county tickets among the Ohio regiments, reached Cincinnati Oct. 4, having left Chattanooga on Sunday, the 20th ult. He brings cheering intelligence. The army was in excellent spirits, strongly intrenched, not at all disorganized, and confident of its ability to repel the foe should an assault be made upon their position. The men were in newise disheartened by the result of the fight on Chickamauga Creek. They seemed to think, considering the odds against which they fought, and the purpose for which the rebels fought, that BRAGG was substantially defeated. The men did not talk as though defeat had ever entered their imaginations.

On expressing to the General the fears felt for the safety of the army at the North, and his inability to hold Chattanooga, *Gen. Rosecrans replied by stating that he had taken up quarters at Chattanooga and intended to stay there, and that he was in no such danger as was apprehended.*

Communication from Bridgeport was kept up via Jasper, over a good road, which, when Mr. B. returned, was filled with ammunition and supplies. The north bank of the Tennessee swarms with Federal cavalry, who will not be likely to allow the enemy to effect a crossing.

On Monday night, the 24th ult., the enemy made a demonstration on the right, engaging PALMER's division. The contest lasted for about two hours, artillery and musketry being freely used, and ending in a severe repulse, a large number of prisoners being taken. Mr. BALDWIN conversed with a number of those on the way to Nashville. They represented regiments from Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee and Florida. They talked freely about the battle of Chickamauga Creek, and *expressed themselves greatly disconcerted and despirited with the result, considering the failure to take Chattanooga in the light of a disaster, rather than a victory.* They admitted their losses to have been enormous, the number of their killed greatly exceeding ours—"three to one in some portions of the field," was the remark. This they attributed to their being the assaulting party and the massing of their troops. Prior to the battle, BRAGG addressed them, telling them they had come there to retake Chattanooga, drive ROSECRANS across the river, and deliver Tennessee from the Yankee invader. *Failing in this* war, they said, *to fail in everything* but absolute *defeat on the field.* Their losses in killed and wounded seemed to trouble them. They could not afford to spare so many men and not gain the point for which the sacrifice was made.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Late Attack Upon a Foraging Party—The Affair at Germanna Mills—The Stream Swollen.

CULPEPER, Va., Monday, Oct. 5.

Yesterday morning a couple of wagons coming into sight of the rebels, from their fortifications on the banks of the Rapidan, they at once opened fire upon them, causing immense rumors to circulate in the army, of crossings in large force, &c. No harm was done, and the wagons got off after sending seven discharges. A cavalry officer remarked that it was a needless expense, as the regulations do not require a military salute to be given to wagons—few or many. To judge of what expense is incurred by such, it is only necessary to mention that each round of light ammunition fired is worth a week's board.

A day or two ago, the enemy made a vigorous attempt to cross at Germanna Mills, using a force of 600 infantry as a storming party. About 100 of Gen. BUFORD's dismounted cavalry, on picket duty there, kept them at bay, and finally repulsed them, without making any fuss about it, or even calling upon the reserves for assistance. They—the speech—are still at work, endeavoring to make the whole line of the Rapidan impregnable, working like beavers, and showing an increased belief in the pick and shovel, which must have its effect on the youth of the South, in learning them to "labor and to wait."

They are quite anxious about our intentions, and make may efforts to get within our lines. Three of their scouts got into our lines, it is supposed through the pickets of the Second Corps, and coming upon those of the Fifth, were challenged, and one of the party shot. The other two got away safely after shooting the sentinel who had fired on their comrade.

The recent heavy rains have raised the rivers very high. The Rapidan at present is an impassable barrier, without any assistance from earthworks, and every river is swollen. The railroad bridge over the Rappahannock was partly carried away, and some detention of the trains caused by it. Now it is clear and cold, the Blue Ridge showing more clearly than it has before. As the soldiers say, magnificent weather for fighting—but quiet rule, when will it be.

J.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 6.

VERY INTERESTING FROM RICHMOND.

A very intelligent colored barber, direct from Richmond, where he has resided for the last eighteen years, and who has been in daily connection with the leading rebels, says that the battle of Chickamauga is not considered by the people of Richmond as a success; that Richmond can now be easily captured, if the Yankees want it, and that officers of the army have frequently said in his hearing that Virginia would be abandoned should the Army of the Potomac advance in force. Many citizens assert publicly that they will not offer any resistance in case of attack, because it would be utterly useless. The people are daily sending their effects further South in anticipation of the coming of the Yankees. One day last week the State Guard was called out to suppress a threatened bread riot, hundreds of the employees of the Government, with their wives and the wives of soldiers assembled in front of the State Capitol armed with clubs and other missiles, demanding of the authorities relief for their starving children. An extensive riot was only prevented by the prompt action of the State Guard, and promises of the State authorities.

The action of the Virginia Legislature last Friday would seem to confirm this statement that Lee's force between the Rapidan and Petersburgh is only thirty-five thousand. It is a suggestive fact, mentioned by this colored man, that BRAGG has failed to get a commission as Lieutenant-General on account of his numerous defeats.

THE WAY TO WIN BACK TENNESSEE.

One of the most intelligent of the Tennessee Unionists declared to-day, in the War Department: "The way to settle all questions in my State, between us and the rebels, is to enlist every able-bodied slave in Tennessee." This gentleman's plan of restoring his State to the Union won the applause of his audience. "Let the niggers fight her back; then allow all Tennesseans, both black and white, who have not aided and abetted the rebellion, to vote, and to resurrect the glorious old State. *Niggers voted in Tennessee until 1836, and they had free school privileges until 1853. They yet have* free schools in Nashville, and to-day there are 540 nigger children in that city receiving the same education that our white children are receiving. We Union Tennesseans demand only that *the negroes be put upon the platform where our rebels long since placed them—the platform of free education and the right of suffrage.*" In the course of his conversation he further said that Major GEORGE L. STARKER had brought half of Tennessee to a horse-laugh by taking Mrs. FERNINA COLONNA FORNEY's stately mansion "for an office to recruit niggers," as the fast-room jesters phrased it. The Major, he added, had a camp one mile from the city, where he has recruited a thousand men within four weeks. This wonderfully energetic Yankee, he says, is doing a world of good, and doing it with a tact and sweetness of temper which daily makes friends in the midst of our enemies.

REFORMS AT THE CAPITAL.

Thorough reforms will be applied to every department of the military service in this District and its defences. It is the purpose of the Government to sweep away every abuse, and to galvanize energy and effectiveness into the defence of the Capital and its Police.

TRIED ON A FRIVOLOUS CHARGE.

Lieut. DRAKE DE KAY, of the Fourteenth United States infantry, distinguished for gallantry at Gettysburg, was tried to-day upon the frivolous charge of directing some bystanders unknown, by signs and gestures, to abstract four bottles of liquor from a coach and convey them on board a steamboat—of course he was acquitted.

AN ALLEGED LIBEL.

The case of Count GUROWSKI. At the suit of Chief Clerk HUNTER, of the State Department, for an alleged libel in his diary, was to-day set down for trial on Friday next before Judge CARTTER.

ACCOUNTS AUDITED.

The accounts of the Internal Revenue Department before the appointment of the present Cashier, Hon. E. ROLLINS, of New-Hampshire, have been audited. They embraced a period of seven months and involved many millions of dollars. A discrepancy of only *one cents* was found in the balancing.

MILITARY DELINQUENCIES.

Among the published warnings to-day to appear and purge themselves from charges are: For procuring a leave of absence by false representations of sickness and without leave, Major Wm. M. BURNS, of the Fourth Pennsylvania cavalry; attempting to practice fraud upon the Government by giving false certificates for the arrest of deserters, Lieut. F. TYLER, of the Thirty-third New-Jersey; absence without proper authority, Second Lieut. Geo. MARSH, of the Fifteenth New-Jersey Volunteers; being in the city of Washington without authority, First-Lieut. F. BURNHAM, Second United States cavalry.

NO REPLY FOR THE MISSOURI DELEGATION.

The President has not yet given an answer to the Missouri delegation.

THE ERIE AND OSWEGO CANAL ENLARGEMENTS.

The enlargement of the Erie and Oswego Canals, in connection with the projected Illinois ship canal, will be vigorously pressed upon the incoming Congress. The vote of the entire Illinois delegation has already been tendered to DEWITT C. LEFFLINGWELL, the distinguished citizen of Oswego, for Speaker of the House for his championship of this scheme of military defence.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

Commissioner LEWIS, of the Internal Revenue Department, is steadily forcing up the excise and tax receipts to the figures estimated for his Department. Last year, on the 3d of October, they amounted to $373,21 62.

FINE ARTS AT THE CAPITAL.

CRAWFORD'S group of statuary, claimed by those who affected its sale to the Government to be illustrative of our nation's history, has been hoisted to its place on the north wing of the Capitol.

INVALID PENSIONS.

During the month of September, 1,374 Invalid Pensions were granted, and 320 applications rejected. The number of Widows' Pensions granted was 1,156.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct 6.

THE HEALTH OF MAJOR-GEN. HANCOCK.

Major-Gen. HANCOCK, writing to a friend in Washington, expresses a hope to rejoin the army within two weeks. He is yet lame, and not able to ride horseback, but is sound in healing.

HUNTER VS. GUROWSKI.

The case of HUNTER, Chief Clerk in the State Department, against Count GUROWSKI, will be tried at the Criminal Court this week. The testimony adduced goes to show that GUROWSKI published certain language for the purpose of inducing belief that HUNTER violated the confidence reposed in him as an officer of the Government.

ARRIVAL OF CONSCRIPTS.

The steamer *Forest City* arrived at Alexandria last night with 710 men from the draft rendezvous, Boston Harbor. She previously landed 870 at Portsmouth, Va., for New-Hampshire regiments.

DISTRICT JUDGE OF KANSAS.

Gen. W. W. DELAHAY, of Kansas, was to-day appointed District Judge of that State, in place of Judge WILLIAMS, deceased. It was altogether unexpected to that gentleman, the President having on account of ancient friendship, made the selection without previously consulting him.

DARING RAID BY WHITE'S GUERRILLAS.

A band of guerrillas under the famous WHITE, of Loudon County, Virginia, made a raid last night into Langley's, six miles above Georgetown, driving in the pickets. They had two pieces of artillery.

INTERNAL REVENUE DECISION.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that imported articles of foreign manufacture under schedule C, relating to perfumery and cosmetics, when sold in the original, unbroken package in which they were imported, will not require stamps, but when any such articles are offered at retail, or are removed from the original package the stamps must be at once affixed. The original package is to be construed to mean the undisturbed paper package as imported.

THE WAR IN JAPAN.

Complications Increasing—The French Fortifying the Heights of Kanagawa and the Japanese Government Aiding Them—Attack on a French Vessel—Sharp Work Anticipated—The American Man of War Wyoming on the Lookout—A Curious Country and a Curious People.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SEANGHAI, Thursday, July 23, 1863.

In the open ports in Japan things seem to have assumed a more quiet state, though, on the whole, the relations of the treaty Powers with the country are daily becoming more complicated. By *private advices we are informed the French are still* progressing with their fortifications on the heights overlooking the town of Kanagawa, and, strange as it may appear, the Japanese Government is giving them all the aid in their power. This is indeed a novel state of things, that a country on the verge of a war with another, should render aid to that country in fortifying itself on their own soil. It may well be imagined that the French will not fail to make the most of this liberty. The Admiral has declared his determination at any rate to hold Kanagawa, let the English and other Powers do as they may.

The audacity of some of the hostile Princes seem to know no bounds, and for which they will be made to pay most dearly at an early day. Not content with insulting the American flag by their piratical attack on the steamer *Pembroke*, of which I gave a full account in my last letter, the dispatch-boat of the French Admiral on her way to this port, (and the one bringing our latest advices,) met with even a worse fate. As she has just arrived, we have not been able to obtain full details of the outrage, but from what we can gather, they are in the main these:

The dispatch steamer left Kanagawa with the dispatches of the French Admiral to connect with the French mail overland for Europe. Whilest anchor in the inland sea, at the same place where the *Pembroke* was attacked, two vessels, a bark and brig, no doubt the same before referred to, commenced firing upon her. An attempt was immediately made to lower a boat and inquire the cause—but before the men could get into her she was hit by a shot and sunk. The dispatch boat had no armament capable of coping with such formidable odds, (as they are frequently chartered merchant steamers,) consequently she slipped her cables, and attempted to get clear.

In passing out of the range of the guns of the belligerent craft, and in making her exit from the sea, she was obliged to pass through a narrow channel, on either side of which are formidable batteries. Those from the south shore immediately opened fire upon her, but those on the north remained silent, being doubtlessly on the domain of a less hostile or neutral prince. Had these joined in the attack also, the steamer, it is declared, would have been sunk. As it was, seven shots were sent through her, but none fortunately doing *sufficient damage to prevent her escape. A little* further on, she met one of the French gunboats going to Kanagawa by the same route, by which an account of the affair was forwarded to the Admiral. She was, however, well armed and ready for a brush. Whether she met a similar reception, or what was the result, we are as yet unadvised.

We shall doubtlessly soon hear of some sharp work, as the U. S. S. *Wyoming*, Capt. McDOUGAL, was to leave Kanagawa the next morning after the French dispatch-boat for a cruise in the vicinity of the *Pembroke* outrage, with the intention, as we are informed, of taking the two hostile craft mentioned wherever they could be found, as they are known. The Japanese Government were the first to inform our Minister, Mr. PRUYN, of the attack made on the *Pembroke*, giving the names of the hostile Princes to whom the vessels belonged, but disclaimed all previous knowledge of it, and its ability to prevent it.

We should imagine from what we can learn also that it rather encouraged than otherwise our taking the matter of chastisement in our own hands. Of course the attacking vessels are regarded as pirates—not belonging to any recognized Power. It is quite possible that the *Wyoming* and the French gunboat may meet on the ground of the late outrages and act in concert. After all the diplomatic talk and delay of the English, America may yet be the first to fire a gun. As to the action which will be taken by the French in this matter there can be no two opinions—always ready for a brush, they avenge a wrong promptly, and almost without limit in severity. It will probably end in a destruction of all the ports of the hostile princes.

Personal.

SYRACUSE, Tuesday, Oct. 6.

The wife of Maj.-Gen. ROSECRANS was serenaded in this city this evening, at the residence of THOMAS E. TOWNSEND, Esq., by three hundred members of the Loyal League, and a large concourse of citizens. Hon. T. GALVERO made the address on behalf of the citizens, and was responded to on behalf of Mrs. ROSECRANS by WILLIAM HEGEMAN, Esq., of New-York.

The Vessels Destroyed by the Alabama.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Oct. 6.

The ship *Anna T. Schmidt*, which was destroyed by the pirate *Alabama*, was insured in Boston offices for about $110,000.

The ship *Express*, also destroyed by the *Alabama*, was insured in Boston for $40,000.

INTERESTING FROM KEY WEST.

Successful Cruise of the San Jacinto—Capture of the Steamer Lizzy Davis and the Alabama—The Fox run Ashore and Destroyed.

KEY WEST, Tuesday, Sept. 29, 1863.

The steamer *San Jacinto* has just come into port, (Sept. 18,) bringing as a prize the rebel steamer *Lizzy Davis*, of Mobile, last from Havana with a full cargo of assorted merchandise, including a large quantity of lead. The *Lizzy Davis* is a river steamer, with ordinary side wheels, and fitted with an extra engine and a screw propeller, to run away from our cruisers; but it would not avail. The *San Jacinto* soon run her down, and captured her not far from Mobile. At about the same time she chased the steamer *Alabama*, also of Mobile, and last from Havana, until she ran into Mississippi Sound, where the draft of the *San Jacinto* forbade her following, when the boats were at once manned, and continued the chase, which being seen from Ship Island the small steamer *Eugenia* was sent out to participate, and being the first to reach the *Alabama*, which by this time was aground, took possession of her and held her as prize to the *Eugenia*, which was in command of an officer outranking the commander of the San Jacinto. A prize crew and pilot were furnished from the *San Jacinto* and the prize taken up to New-Orleans. She has a large and valuable cargo. It will be remembered that she was chased on her outward trip by the *R. R. Cuyler*, near the Florida Keys, and threw over large quantities of cotton.

The *San Jacinto* has also, during this short cruise, chased the rebel steamer *Fox*, which to escape was run ashore and there fired by the crew and destroyed.

The gunboat steamer *Adela* arrived from the Gulf Squadron, bringing a large number of prisoners, blockade-runners, and yesterday, (the 23d,) a squad of about 75 of these individuals, including the crews of the *Lizzy Davis* and the *Alabama*, brought in on the *San Jacinto*, were marched to the Provost-Marshal's office, there to receive their permit to leave the island or to register their allegiance and become good citizens. The ship *New-England* is now in our outer harbor, loaded with coal for the Western Gulf Squadron, and is in a leaky condition. The bark *Milton*, from New-Orleans, in ballast, is also here, bound to New-York; three men sick. Steamers *Octorara*, *Honeytown*, and bark *Restless*, have recently arrived from cruising.

The health of the island continues uninterruptedly good and the weather equally, with much rain.

The prize steamer *James Battelle*, in charge of Capt. STEWARD, of the *Tahoma*, has just returned from a three weeks' cruise as far as Cedar Keys and Bay Port, where they expected to find a steamer loaded with cotton, prepared to run the blockade, but were disappointed. The *James Battelle* was grounded by her pilot about eight miles from Cedar Keys, and remained there for nearly three weeks, unable to get off.

Our mails are very irregular, and I fear that my two previous letters are still detained, awaiting a steamer from Sand Key.

F.

Additional Particulars of the San Jacinto Cruise.

KEY WEST, Thursday, Sept. 17, 1863.

The flagship of this squadron, the *San Jacinto*, of *Trent* notoriety, has just returned to this port, after an eminently successful cruise of ten days. I have gained the following particulars:

On the 11th inst., she sighted a strange sail and immediately gave chase, which was continued until night closed in upon her. During the chase, another strange sail was reported, and it was soon ascertained that two rebel steamers were endeavoring to run the blockade, off Mobile. Capt. CHADWICK, of the *San Jacinto*, so shaped his course as to intercept either one or both of the vessels, and on the morning of the 12th discovered one of the steamers under full head of steam, distant about twelve miles. Then began an exciting chase. The guns on the *San Jacinto* were hauled aft, and every measure taken to insure speed and ultimate success. Nobly did the ship respond to the demand made upon her, and spurning the waters from her bow, gallantly held her way in the pursuit. The movements of the rebel steamers were amusing. All the dodges familiar to professional blockade runners were practiced, but of no avail. The grim old *San Jacinto* was in earnest, and gained upon one of the steamers steadily, until within hailing distance of the 100-pounder rifle, when that implement of modern warfare belched forth a request for the *Alabama* to heave to. It was soon evident that the rebel had yet some faint idea of escape, and he ran for shoal water. Perceiving this, Capt. CHADWICK dispatched an armed boat, under the command of Lieut.-Commander QUACKENBUSH, to continue the chase. This officer soon had the pleasure of boarding the prize, as she had run aground. In the meantime, the other steamer, the *Fox*, had been run on shore and fired by her crew. Escape with her, was entirely out of the question, the men *Tennessee being also in pursuit.*

During the last hour of the chase, a small ing from the vicinity of Ship Island put after the *Alabama*, and, strange to say, the officer in charge claimed the prize as his—that *he* captured it. Such a preposterous idea will not be entertained for a moment by the authorities. A chase of over thirty hours by the *San Jacinto*, the running of the prize on shore, and, in fact, all the circumstances attendant upon the capture, clearly indicate where the credit of the capture belongs, and to whom it is due.

The *Alabama* is a vessel of about five hundred tons, quite new, and constructed in New-York. Her engine and boilers bear the stamp of the Morgan iron works, 1860, of light draft, and with speed of twelve miles an hour. She has been a troublesome customer, and the officers and crew of the *San Jacinto* may well congratulate themselves upon her capture, and the destruction of her companion, the crafty *Fox*.

The value of the cargo I am unable to ascertain, as the senior officer at Ship Island sent the prize to New-Orleans, instead of this port, where she properly belonged.

The health of this place continues good, and no fears are entertained of a visit by the yellow fever.

The *San Jacinto* also captured the steamer *Lizzie Davis* from Havana to Mobile with a valuable cargo. Thus three are disposed of. All honor to the flagship.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Oct. 5.

Arrived—Bark *Maria Elizabeth*, (Dutch,) VAGE, from Hong Kong.

Sailed—Ship *Belle of the Sea*, FOSTER, for Liverpool.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Oct. 6.

Sailed, ship *Bunker Hill*, for Liverpool, carrying 22,000 sacks of wheat, 20 tons of tallow and 40 tons of copper ore; *Belle of the Sea*, for Liverpool, carrying 27,000 sacks of wheat and 150 tons of tallow. A few more cargoes of wheat must be shipped to Liverpool before the present orders are filled.

The Governors of Nevada and Utah Territories have concluded satisfactory treaties with the western bands of Shoshonee Indians. All the Indians west of Fort Bridger have been treated with except the Goshoots, and they are voluntarily manifesting friendly relations.

The Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Oct. 6.

In the Court of Appeals, Oct. 6: Day Calendar for Wednesday, Oct. 7, 1863—No. 24. Special Calendar—Nos. 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, and 138.

Sailing of the Anglia.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Oct. 6.

The steamship *Anglia* sailed this forenoon with 19 cabin and 23 steerage passengers. It took out no specie.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

CIRCUIT COURT—*Part I.*—Over and Terminer. *Part II.*—Nos. 2476, 2478, 2480, 2482, 2484, 2486, 2488, 2492, 2494, 2496, 2498, 2500, 2502, 2504, 2506, 2508, 2510, 2512, 2514, 2516. *Part III.*—Adjourned to Oct. 12.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM—*Part I.*—Adjourned to Thursday, Oct. 8. *Part II.*—Nos. 602, 606, 608, 1022, 1040, 1040½, 1496, 402, 2268, 2288, 2290, 2302, 2304, 2306.

COMMON PLEAS—*Parts I. and II.*—Adjourned to Oct. 12.

Trial of the Rioters.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Judge Barnard.

At the opening of the Court yesterday morning, WM. STRATTON was placed at the bar, charged with being engaged in the riots in July last. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and his counsel asked for a suspension of sentence on the ground that the prisoner was not one of the original rioters, but was led into joining the mob on the second or third day of the riots—he having unfortunately indulged too freely in liquor. The particular act charged against him was assisting to tear up the track of the Fourth-avenue Railroad. Judge BARNARD refused to suspend sentence, but in consideration of the fact that the prisoner had pleaded guilty, and thereby saved the Court the trouble of trying him, and also of the fact that he had previously sustained a good character, he would sentence him to only six months in the Penitentiary. The Judge remarked to the prisoner that he had been spared in the riots of July last, which were the most outrageous and disgraceful that had ever occurred in this country. Had there been any loss of life or great destruction of property attending his offence, he would not have escaped a long term in the State Prison; and he would take the occasion to remark, that all offenders who had been engaged in the commission of these higher crimes, if they were convicted before him, might expect to have meted out to them the full penalty of the law.

The case of JAMES MCCALLUM, charged with the murder of a negro named WILLIAMS during the riots, was next called on for trial, but there not being enough jurors present to go on with the case, the Court adjourned to 10 o'clock this morning.

A Grand Jury will be impanelled in this Court this morning, and will receive the charge from Judge BARNARD.

Proceedings Before the Surrogate.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Hon. G. C. Ferris, Surrogate.

In re The Will of Charles Hopper.—This interminable case was continued Monday and yesterday. The time has been occupied chiefly in taking testimony.

During the month of September last past forty-two wills have been admitted to probate.

During the same month thirty-four wills were deposited in the office of the Surrogate, awaiting decision as to their validity.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—MONDAY, Oct. 5, 1863.

Four o'clock P. M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment. In their Chamber, Number Sixteen City Hall.

Present—Morgan Jones, Esq., President, in the Chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, The President, Webster, McVay, Green, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Joyce—22.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Councilman McConnell—

Petition of C. Abbott, to have his new system of warming and ventilation tried in the Recorder's office.

Which was referred to Committee on Arts and Sciences.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Brandon—

AN ORDINANCE

INCREASING THE SALARIES OF THE FIRST AND SECOND CLERK IN THE BUREAU OF DEPOSITS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonality of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. The salaries of the first and second Clerk in the Bureau of Deposits and Disbursements, are hereby increased to the sum of two thousand dollars per annum, payable as heretofore.

SEC. 2. This ordinance shall take effect from the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Councilman Riley—

Resolved, that the election poll of the Eighth Election District of the Fifth Ward be held at number twenty-two Dodge-street, in lieu of number five hundred and sixteen Canal-street.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Joyce—

Resolved, That West Fortieth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, the property owners to pay one-half the City the remainder.

Which was referred to Committee on Belgian Pavements.

By Councilman Joyce—

Resolved, That the election poll for the Eleventh Election District, Twenty-second Ward, for the ensuing election, be held at number six hundred and sixty-five Ninth-avenue, instead of number six hundred and eighty-seven, as heretofore.

Which was adopted.

By the President—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to have a fire-alarm bell placed on the roof of the house occupied by Friendship Hook and Ladder Company number twelve; the cost of the bell and apparatus not to exceed the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars.

Which was referred to Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

By the President—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to the Supervisor Substitute Committee to use the Chamber of this Board for the purpose of granting relief to persons drafted from this City, providing it does not interfere with the meetings of this Board.

Which was laid on the table.

By the President—

Resignation of Caspilo O. B. Bryant, as a Commissioner of Deeds.

In connection therewith, the President offered the following resolution, viz.:

Resolved, That Guernsey Sackett be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds, in and for the City and County of New-York, in place of Carolin O. B. Bryant, resigned.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Sandford—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to have a sign put up in course of erection on the north side of the ferry-slip at the foot of Forty-second-street, North River, removed northwith.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Keenan—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to John J. McCabe to receive and deliver goods in front of his premises number nineteen Catharine-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By the President—

Resolved, That Messrs. E. S. Johnson & Co., manufacturers of gold pens, be and they are hereby permitted to place a small sign on the northwest corner of Broadway and Fiftieth-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Green—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Wannemacher's Fifth Regiment Band, for the sum of one hundred and eleven dollars for music furnished on the occasion of the reception of the Russian officers.

Which was referred to Special Committee having that matter in charge.

[G. O. 666.]

By Councilman O'Brien—

Resolved, That His Honor the Mayor be and he is hereby respectfully requested to offer a reward of five hundred dollars for the apprehension of the murderer or murderers of John Fitzgerald, who was murdered August ten, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, in Avenue A, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets.

Which was laid over.

[G. O. 667.]

By Councilman Green—

Petition of property owners to have sewer constructed in Suffolk-street, between Broome and Delancey streets.

In connection therewith Councilman Green offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a sewer, with necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Suffolk-street, between Broome and Delancey streets, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

[G. O. 668.]

By Councilman Joyce—

Resolved, That curb and gutter stones be reset in Forty-ninth-street, from Tenth-avenue to the Hudson River, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Brandon—

Petition of residents in the vicinity of First-avenue and Seventy-fifth-street, to have gas-lamps placed in Seventy-fourth-street, between Second and First avenues; also, in First-avenue, between Seventy-fourth and Seventy-ninth streets. In connection therewith Councilman Brandon offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Manhattan Gas Light Company be and they are hereby directed to cause gas mains to be laid in Seventy-fourth-street, between First and Second avenues; also, in First-avenue, between Sixty-first-street and Seventy-ninth-street, and that said street and avenue be lighted under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

[G. O. 669.]

By Councilman Joyce—

Resolved, That Forty-ninth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, the property owners to pay one-half the expense and the City the remainder, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

[G. O. 670.]

By Councilman Webster—

Resolved, That Thirty-eighth-street, from First to Second-avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement, the property owners to pay one-half the City the remainder, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Hayes—

Resolution that the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby given leave to place a hydrant in front of number thirty-two Jay-street, to receive and deliver goods in front of his premises, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

REPORTS.

[G. O. 657.]

Report of Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, concurring in permit Morgan Iron Works to extend pier.

Which was laid over.

[G. O. 658.]

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities, to grant land in Seventy-seventh-street, adjoining the Hebrew Orphan Asylum.

Which was laid over.

[G. O. 659.]

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, to pave Sixth-avenue from Forty-ninth to Fifty-ninth streets, with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

[G. O. 660.]

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, to pave Second-street, from Avenue D to its Bowery, with trap-block.

Which was laid over.

[G. O. 661.]

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, to pave Seventh-street, from Avenue D to Avenue C.

Which was laid over.

[G. O. 662.]

Report of Committee on Salaries and Offices, to increase salary of Book-keeper in Finance Department.

Which was laid over.

[G. O. 663.]

Report of Committee on Streets, to repair the sidewalks of Stuyvesant Park.

Which was laid over.

[G. O. 664.]

Report of Committee on Streets, to flag sidewalks of First-avenue, between Twentieth and Twenty-sixth streets.

Which was laid over.

[G. O. 665.]

Report of Committee on Streets, to flag sidewalks of Sixteenth-street, from First-avenue to East River.

Which was laid over.

[G. O. 666.]

Report of Committee on Streets, to flag sidewalks of Avenue A, between Fourteenth and Fourth-street.

Which was laid over.

[G. O. 667.]

Report of Committee on Streets, to set curb, &c., opposite numbers three hundred and ten, three hundred and twelve, three hundred and fourteen, and three hundred and sixteen East Twenty-fourth-street.

Which was laid over.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, in relation to settlement with lessee of Mount Morris-square.

Which was referred to Committee on Lands and Places.

MOTIONS.

[G. O. 668.]

Councilman Hays moved that the Committee on Streets be discharged from the further consideration of report of Committee on Streets of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that Thirty-seventh-street, between Lexington and Third-avenue, be paved with trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

[G. O. 669.]

Councilman Hays moved that the Committee on Streets be discharged from the further consideration of the report of the Committee on Streets of Board of Aldermen, with resolution, that the sidewalks on the westerly side of Second-avenue, between Eleventh-avenue and West Twelfth-street, and on the east side of Greenwich-avenue, between Seventh-avenue and West Twelfth-street, be flagged the full width, and the curb and gutter stones set, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

[G. O. 670.]

Councilman McVay moved that the Committee on Public Health be discharged from the further consideration of report of the same Committee of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that all the sunken and low lots between Fifty-seventh and Sixty-fifth streets and the Fourth and Lexington avenues, be filled in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying resolution therefor be adopted.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

[G. O. 671.]

Councilman McVay moved that the Committee on Public Health be discharged from the further consideration of report of the same Committee of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the City Inspector be directed to cause the nuisance existing in Seventieth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, consisting of an establishment for the manufacture of photographic materials and the storing of aquafortis, ether, gun cotton, &c., to be discontinued and abated immediately.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

[G. O. 672.]

Councilman McVay moved that the Committee on Public Health be discharged from the further consideration of report of same Committee of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to cause the nuisance existing at the corner of Tenth-avenue and Twenty-fourth-street to be fenced in, and the accompanying ordinance therefor adopted.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

[G. O. 673.]

Councilman McVay moved that the Committee on Public Health be discharged from the further consideration of report of same Committee of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the vacant lots on the east side of Avenue A, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

[G. O. 674.]

Councilman McVay moved that the Committee on Public Health be discharged from the further consideration of report of same Committee of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the sunken lots number two hundred and fifteen West Forty-first-street be filled in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

[G. O. 675.]

Councilman McVay moved that the Committee on Belgian Pavement be discharged from the further consideration of report of Committee on Streets of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Ninth-avenue be paved with Belgian pavement, from Fourteenth-street to Twenty-third-street, one-third of the expense to be paid by the property owners, one-third by the Ninth-avenue Railroad Company, and the balance by the City, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

[G. O. 676.]

Councilman McVay moved that the Committee on Belgian Pavement be discharged from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Aldermen that Forty-first-street, from Fifth-avenue to Madison-avenue, be paved with trap block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, the property owners on the line of the improvement to pay one half of the expense and the City the remaining half, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

Councilman Hayes moved that the Committee on Streets be discharged from the further consideration of resolution that permission be given to Thomas Divine to place a sign around the tree on the south side of East Twenty-third-street, about fifteen feet from Broadway, to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was carried.

The paper was then adopted.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Resolution that the poll of the Eleventh Election District of the Twenty-second Ward be changed from six hundred and ninety-five Ninth-avenue to the house of Bernard Brasher, number eight hundred and sixty-two Ninth-avenue, between Fifty-second and Fifty-third Streets.

Which was laid on the table.

Resolution that the poll of the Nineteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward be held at number one hundred and seventeen Avenue A, southwest corner of Eighth-street, instead of number three hundred, Eighth District, until otherwise ordered by the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that the election polls of the Eleventh District of the Eighth Ward be held at number three hundred and five Greenwich-street.

Resolution that the polls of election for the Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Election Districts of the Nineteenth Ward be held at the following places, viz.:

Fourth District—Northeast corner of Second-avenue and Twenty-first-street.

Sixth District—Northeast corner of Third-avenue and Fifty-third-street.

Seventh District—House of E. Parsell's, in Sixty-first-street, between First and Second avenues.

Eighth District—Southeast corner of Eighty-fifth-street and Third-avenue.

Ninth District—Southwest corner of Eighty-second-street and Third-avenue.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that the First Election District poll of the First Ward be held at number Thirty-four Greenwich-street, in place of number Thirty-two in the same street.

Which was concurred in.

Petition, with resolution, that permission be given to Spofford & Tilton to erect a perierre of the usual dimensions on their building now in course of erection at the corner of Broadway and Twenty-sixth-street.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Petition of James W. Bush for permission to extend a sign in front of his premises number six hundred and eighty Greenwich-street.

(By Board of Aldermen, prayer of petitioner granted.)

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that the sidewalk on both sides of Jackson-street, between Gansevoort and Twenty streets, be flagged where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

[G. O. 677.]

Report of Committee on Assessments, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to pay to James Gibson the sum of two thousand three hundred and twenty-one dollars and forty-nine cents, the amount of an assessment imposed upon lots known as and numbered respectively from forty-two to eighty-six, both inclusive, in block number five hundred and ninety-four in the City of the City of New-York, and lying between One Hundred and Ninth and One Hundred and Tenth streets and the Fifth and Sixth avenues, in said City, and charge the same to account of Donations.

Which was laid over.

Resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of John Brandon for the sum of eight hundred and ninety dollars, being for expenditures and disbursements in behalf of the Committee on National Affairs, for making cases, packing, freight, express charges and other expenses, transporting and delivering to the various City regiments at the seat of war the stands of colors ordered by the Common Council of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and charge the same to the appropriate account.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

Resolution that permission be given to James Noonan, Nataniel Bunnell and Dennis O'Brien, to regulate and grade in front of their premises, in Fifty-ninth-street, between First and Second avenues, said street being under the course of regulating and grading, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Resolution that the Comptroller be directed to pay to Eliot & Wilson, the sum of [illegible] for the use of the twentieth regiment, New-York Volunteers, and charge the same to account of City Contingencies.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

Resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to have the railing of engine house of Citizens' Engine Company number Forty-one fitted up, and a drain constructed from the floor to the main sewer.

Which was referred to Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

GENERAL ORDERS.

[G. O. 364.]

Report of Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to cause the bulkhead line on the east side of Gouverneur-street, on the south side of Pier number Forty-one North River, now under lease for the term of one year from the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, to be transferred to and vested in the name of the association of Amateur Rowing Clubs, known as the Hudson Navy, and that the sum of six hundred dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated in furtherance of said object, and that the same be taken from the appropriation for donations.

(By Board of Councilmen, amended by substituting the following for resolution above:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be authorized to prepare the use of the basin, and so much of the pier foot of Christopher-street as the Hudson River Navy Amateur Club may require for the use of their boats, at an expense not to exceed six hundred dollars, and that the Club then be allowed the use of said pier and basin during the pleasure of the Common Council.)

Which was lost for want of a sufficient number of votes:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Webster, Green, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brice, Russell, Joyce—13.

Negative—Councilmen Hayes, Riley, Sandford, McVay, Brady, Brandon—6.

Councilman Haviland moved that the said vote be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

Councilman Webster moved that the paper be indefinitely postponed.

Which was lost.

Councilman Keenan moved that the paper be referred to the Committee on Markets.

Which was carried.

[G. O. 466.]

Resolution of Board of Aldermen, that a Special Committee of Seven, members from each branch of the Common Council be appointed to make the necessary arrangements for celebrating in a suitable manner the approaching anniversary of our National Independence, and the sum of ten thousand dollars be and hereby is appropriated for defraying the expenses incident to such celebration.

(By Board of Councilmen June twenty-six, so much of said resolution adopted as relates to the appointment of a Committee, and so much as relates to the appropriation laid over.)

Which was lost for want of a sufficient number of votes, as follows:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, The President, Webster, Green, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, Cook, Brice, Russell, Joyce—16.

Negative—Councilmen Riley, Sandford, McVay, Brady, O'Brien, Brandon—6.

Subsequently, such vote was reconsidered, and the paper laid over.

[G. O. 418.]

Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the publisher of the New-York World, for the annexed bill, amounting to three hundred and eighty-three dollars and seventy-five cents, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, Webster, McVay, Green, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Joyce—22.

Negative—Councilman Healy—1.

[G. O. 441.]

Report of Committee on Repairs and Supplies of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Cornelius L. Purdy, for the sum of six hundred and thirty dollars and forty-three cents, being the amount of excess of contract price for repairs to Engine Company number twenty-one, over his receipt therefor, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, Webster, Green, McVay, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Joyce—23.

Negative—The President, Councilman McVay, Brady—3.

[G. O. 528.]

Report of Committee on Finance of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Solomon James, President of the Board of Managers of the New-York Ophthalmic Hospital, for the sum of one thousand dollars, as a donation, and for the funds of said Hospital, and charge the amount to the account of Donations.

Councilman Keenan moved that the paper be laid over.

Which was carried.

[G. O. 529.]

Resolution of Board of Aldermen that the Comptroller be directed to pay J. G. Cornelius sixty dollars for Band furnished for the St. James Tompagence Society, on the occasion of the reception of Colonel Corcoran, to be taken from the appropriation for City contingencies.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, The President, Webster, McVay, Green, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Joyce—23.

Negative—Councilman Hayes, Riley, Sandford, McVay, Brady, Brandon—6.

Councilman Webster moved that such vote be reconsidered.

Which was lost.

[G. O. 590.]

Resolution of Board of Aldermen, that the Street Commissioner be directed to remove the damaged liberty pole on the Battery and erect a new one.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, The President, Webster, McVay, Green, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Joyce—25.

[G. O. 622.]

Resolution of the Board of Aldermen relative to the decease of the late Colonel M. R. Bryan, whose remains are at the City Hall, with resolutions, first, that a Committee of five from each Board be directed to proceed with the remains of Colonel Bryan to Albany, and that the Committee be accompanied by the Major-General Sandford be requested to send one company of soldiers from the military detailed to parade at the funeral of Colonel Bryan, to proceed to Albany as a guard of honor; and thirdly, that the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars be appropriated to defray the expenses of the Committee of the Common Council appointed to proceed to Albany with the remains of Colonel M. R. Bryan, and that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Chairman of the aforesaid Committee for that amount, on the presentation of the proper vouchers, and charge the same to City contingencies.

Councilman Keenan moved to amend the third resolution, by striking therefrom the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, and inserting in lieu thereof the sum of fifty dollars.

Which was carried.

And the preamble and resolution as amended was adopted, by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, The President, Webster, McVay, Green, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Joyce—25.

[G. O. 624.]

Resolved, That a Sewer be established from the foot of Fourteenth-street, North River, to the foot of Montgomery-street, Jersey City, and that the Comptroller be directed to advertise for sale forthwith such ferry franchise from the foot of Fourteenth-street, North River, to the foot of Montgomery-street, Jersey City, or so much thereof as may be necessary, at public auction, for a term of ten years, under the same conditions as those of the Desbrosses-street Ferry Company, so far as applicable thereto, and return the lease to the Common Council for confirmation.

Which was laid over.

[G. O. 604.]

Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Thomas Dougherty, for the sum of one thousand one hundred and twenty-eight dollars and seventy-five cents, to be in full for extra work performed in the regulating, &c., of Seventy-ninth-street, from Broadway to the Hudson River, a resolution having heretofore been passed and approved by the Mayor providing for the payment of this claim, having failed to receive the necessary number of votes in the Comptroller decides, to justify him in paying the said claim.

Which was lost for want of a sufficient number of votes, as follows:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Sandford, Green, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Joyce—13.

Negative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Webster, McVay, Houghtalin—6.

Subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

[G. O. 605.]

Report of Committee on Lands and Places, in favor of adopting resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to prepare and deliver a quit claim deed, releasing the interest of the Corporation of the City of New-York in the premises referred to in the petition herein annexed to the Church of Saint James.

Councilman Webster moved that the same be referred to the Committee on Lands and Places.

Which was carried.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Councilman Brady moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost.

Councilman Hayes moved that the Committee on Streets be discharged from the further consideration of resolution that permission be given to Josiah Carpenter, Columbia Mechanic number thirty-two Jay-street, to receive and deliver goods in front of his premises, the same to remain durin the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was carried.

The resolution was then adopted.

[G. O. 576.]

Councilman O'Brien moved that the Committee on Sewers be discharged from the further consideration of report of same Committee of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that a receiving basin and culvert be built on the southeast corner of Bowery and Third-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

[G. O. 577.]

Councilman O'Brien moved that the Committee on Sewers be discharged from the further consideration of report of same Committee of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Fifty-sixth-street, from the sewer in Second-avenue to near First-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

[G. O. 578.]

Councilman O'Brien moved that the Committee on Sewers be discharged from the further consideration of report of same Committee of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Fifty-sixth-street, between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-ninth streets, with a lateral sewer in Fifty-ninth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, in connection with the sewer now under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

[G. O. 581.]

Councilman O'Brien moved that the Committee on Sewers be discharged from the further consideration of report of same Committee of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Ninth-avenue, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

[G. O. 582.]

Councilman O'Brien moved that the Committee on Sewers be discharged from the further consideration of petition with resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Ninth-avenue, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

[G. O. 583.]

Councilman O'Brien moved that the Committee on Sewers be discharged from the further consideration of report of same Committee of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Fifth-avenue, commencing at the corner of Eighty-ninth-street, and terminating at Seventy-ninth-street, and to connect with the same in Seventy-ninth-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

[G. O. 584.]

Councilman O'Brien, moved that the Committee on Sewers be discharged from the further consideration of petition and resolution that a sewer be built in Seventh-avenue, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

[G. O. 585.]

Councilman O'Brien, moved that the Committee on Sewers be discharged from the further consideration of report of same Committee of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that a sewer be built in Twenty-second-street, between Third and Lexington avenues, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

[G. O. 586.]

Councilman O'Brien, moved that the Committee on Sewers be discharged from the further consideration of report of same Committee of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that a sewer be built in Twenty-fourth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

[G. O. 587.]

Councilman O'Brien moved that the Committee on Sewers be discharged from the further consideration of report of same Committee of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that a sewer be built in Twenty-second-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

[G. O. 588.]

Councilman O'Brien moved that the Committee on Sewers be discharged from the further consideration of report of same Committee of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that a sewer be built in Twenty-second-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

[G. O. 589.]

Councilman O'Brien moved that the Committee on Sewers be discharged from the further consideration of report of same Committee of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that a sewer be built in Twenty-second-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

[G. O. 590.]

Councilman O'Brien moved that the Committee on Sewers be discharged from the further consideration of report of same Committee of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that a sewer be built in Twenty-second-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

[G. O. 591.]

Councilman O'Brien moved that the Committee on Sewers be discharged from the further consideration of report of same Committee of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that a sewer be built in Twenty-second-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

[G. O. 592.]

Councilman O'Brien moved that the Committee on Sewers be discharged from the further consideration of report of same Committee of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that a sewer be built in Twenty-second-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

[G. O. 593.]

Councilman O'Brien moved that the Committee on Sewers be discharged from the further consideration of report of same Committee of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that a sewer be built in Twenty-second-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

[G. O. 594.]

Councilman O'Brien, moved that the Committee on Sewers be discharged from the further consideration of petition and resolution that a sewer be built in Twenty-second-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

[G. O. 595.]

Councilman O'Brien moved that the Committee on Sewers be discharged from the further consideration of report of same Committee of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that a sewer be built in Twenty-second-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

[G. O. 596.]

Councilman O'Brien, moved that the Committee on Sewers be discharged from the further consideration of report of same Committee of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that a sewer be built in Twenty-second-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

[G. O. 597.]

Councilman O'Brien moved that the Committee on Sewers be discharged from the further consideration of report of same Committee of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that a sewer be built in Twenty-second-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

[G. O. 598.]

Councilman O'Brien moved that the Committee on Sewers be discharged from the further consideration of report of same Committee of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that a sewer be built in Twenty-second-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

[G. O. 599.]

Councilman O'Brien moved that the Committee on Sewers be discharged from the further consideration of report of same Committee of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that a sewer be built in Twenty-second-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

[G. O. 600.]

Councilman O'Brien, moved that the Committee on Sewers be discharged from the further consideration of report of same Committee of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that a sewer be built in Twenty-second-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

[G. O. 601.]

Councilman O'Brien, moved that the Committee on Sewers be discharged from the further consideration of report of same Committee of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that a sewer be built in Twenty-second-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

[G. O. 602.]

Councilman O'Brien, moved that the Committee on Sewers be discharged from the further consideration of report of same Committee of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that a sewer be built in Twenty-second-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

[G. O. 603.]

Councilman O'Brien, moved that the Committee on Sewers be discharged from the further consideration of report of same Committee of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that a sewer be built in Twenty-second-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

[G. O. 604.]

Councilman O'Brien, moved that the Committee on Sewers be discharged from the further consideration of report of same Committee of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that a sewer be built in Twenty-second-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

[G. O. 605.]

Councilman O'Brien, moved that the Committee on Sewers be discharged from the further consideration of report of same Committee of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that a sewer be built in Twenty-second-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

[G. O. 606.]

Councilman O'Brien, moved that the Committee on Sewers be discharged from the further consideration of report of same Committee of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that a sewer be built in Twenty-second-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

[G. O. 607.]

Councilman O'Brien, moved that the Committee on Sewers be discharged from the further consideration of report of same Committee of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that a sewer be built in Twenty-second-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

[G. O. 608.]

Councilman O'Brien, moved that the Committee on Sewers be discharged from the further consideration of report of same Committee of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that a sewer be built in Twenty-second-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, under the direction of the Croton Aq

[illegible] Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn; in Bonded, 1,807 bbls. Flour.

Report of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland, from Sept. 1, 1862.

From	To	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bus.	Corn, bus.
New-York	Liverpool, Sept. 17, 1862	125,714	1,565,174	219,000
New-Orleans	Liverpool, Sept. 17, 1862	—	—	—
Philadelphia	Liverpool, Sept. 17, 1862	1,316	—	—
Baltimore	Liverpool, Sept. 17, 1862	—	—	—
Boston	Liverpool, Sept. 17, 1862	—	—	—
Cal. Bldr. Pacific	Liverpool, Sept. 17, 1862	—	—	—
Total		127,030	1,565,174	219,000
To about same period, 1861		240,720	4,264,249	232,179
To about same period, 1860		71,420	1,620,297	1,241,259
To about same period, 1859		205,194	2,301,287	222,497

Export of Breadstuffs to the Continent.

From	To	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bus.	Corn, bus.	Rye, bus.
New-York	to Oct. 2, 1862	10,000	20,000	—	20,000
Other ports	to latest dates	—	—	—	—
Total		10,000	20,000	—	20,000
To about same period, 1861		10,000	154,122	12,000	27,622
To about same period, 1860		67,000	1,241,261	69,000	63,000
To about same period, 1859		3,473	39,649	3,000	—

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Are in stock, prompt, at 16½@18c., and 17c.@18c., respectively. Sales, for the week, nothing within our range.

HAY—North River, Bale is selling freely at 75c.@$1 12½c. ⅌ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Manila is in demand at 11c.@11½c., closing at 11½c.@11¾c. ⅌ lb. Sales, about 400 bales.

HIDES—Are in good request at rising prices. We now quote prime Buenos Ayres, selections, at 30c.@31c.; Montevideo, 29½c.@30c.; and Orinoco, 27c.@27½c. ⅌ lb.

HOP—Are in fair demand to-day at 18c.@22c. for last year's crop, and 35c.@40c. for new, according to quality. ⅌ lb.

IRON—Is in reduced supply and good request, at higher and rising prices. We now quote Scotch Pig, 24@25@26; Sco. 1 American ch. (nominally) 40; Common English Bar, 2?5@2?7 50. Refined do. do. 60; 5?@6?; Swedes ⅌ ton. Russian Sheet, 9½c.@10c. ⅌ lb.

LEAD—Pig has been in more demand, at 6½@6¾ ⅌ 100 lbs.

LEATHER—All descriptions continue very active in demand at current prices.

NAILS—Are in fair request, including cut at 4½c. and clinch at 6½c.@6?c. ⅌ lb.

NAVAL STORES—There were no more demand, at firmer prices, including Spirits Turpentine at 42 70@42 80 ⅌ gallon; Rosin 2?@2?50 ⅌ 280 lbs.; Tar 2?@2?50 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Have been in moderate request at the advance noted in last report. Linseed continues to rule higher. Crude Whale sold at 62c. gal.; Sperm at 2?@2?; Bleached Winter Whale at 61@62½c.; Bleached Unbleached Sperm at 62@62½c.; Linseed at 61@61½c. ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Crude continues inactive at 23½c. ⅌ lb.

SEEDS—Have been in light supply and moderate demand, including Clover, at 10c.@10½c. ⅌ lb.; Rough Flax at 2?@2?; reaped Timothy at 2?@2?; Canary, 2?@2?c. ⅌ bushel.

SOAP—Castile is in active demand within a range of from 16½c.@17c., cash. ⅌ lb.

SPELTER—Is inquired for at 8½c.@8¾c. ⅌ lb.

SPICES—Are in good demand and tending upward. Sales, since our last, 12,000 mats Cassia, part at 41c.@42c.; a small lot of No. 1 Nutmegs at 80c.@82½c.; 700 bags Cloves at 20½c.@40c.; 250 bags Pepper at 28c.@28½c.; 150 bags Ginger at 23½c.@25c., and 400 bags Pimento at 2½c.@3c. ⅌ lb.

SUGARS—Are in good request for Cuba, including New-Orleans at 12c.@12½c., and Cuba at 11½c.@12c., with 700 boxes Havana, part at 13c. ⅌ lb. Market favors sellers.

TALLOW—Sales to-day, 175,000 lbs., at 11½c.@11¾c., chiefly at 11¾c., and 300 pkgs. grease, at 9½c.@10½c. ⅌ lb.

TEAS—Are in fair demand at buoyant prices.

TIN—Is in fair request and advancing. Straits 41c.@42c.; Banca ⅌ ⅌. 1. Charcoal Plates $12 50@$13; I. C. Coke, do., $9 75@$10 ⅌ box.

WHALEBONE—Is in moderate request at improving prices. Ochotsk, $1 40@$1 50; South Sea, $1 40; N. W. Coast, $1 50; Arctic, $1 50@$1 55 ⅌ lb.

WHISKEY—Sales to-day, 1,500 bbls., in lots, at 50c.@57c., chiefly at 56c.@56½c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were more active at advancing rates. For Liverpool, the engagements included 1,800 bbls. Flour, by sailing vessel, and steamer, at 3s. 6d.@4s. ⅌ bbl.; 75,000 bushels Wheat, in bulk and bags, at 5¼d.@5½d. ⅌ bushel; 2,400 pkgs. provisions, by steamer, at 30s.@40s. ⅌ ton; 2,500 bbls. Petroleum, at 4s. 3d. ⅌ bbl. For London, 1,100 pkgs. Oil Cake at 10s.@20s. ⅌ ton. For Cardiff, 17,000 bushels Wheat at 5c. 1½d. ⅌ quarter. For an English port direct, a cargo of grain at 6c. ⅌ quarter. For Antwerp, 900 bbls. Flour at 2c. 3d. ⅌ bbl. To Havre, 200 bbl. Lard and 40 bbls. Tallow, on private terms. To Marseilles, 1,300 tcs. Lard, part at 60c. and

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Ships	Sailed	From	Where
Angle	Oct. 1	New-York	Liverpool
Celia	Oct. 1	New-York	Liverpool
China	Oct. 1	New-York	Liverpool
Glasgow	Oct. 1	New-York	Liverpool
Lancaster	Oct. 1	New-York	Liverpool
City of Manchester	Oct. 18	New-York	Liverpool
Persia	Oct. 18	New-York	Liverpool
America	Oct. 18	Boston	Liverpool
Europa	Oct. 21	Boston	Liverpool
Arabia	Oct. 22	New-York	Liverpool
City of London	Oct. 25	New-York	Liverpool
Saxonia	Oct. 27	Boston	Liverpool
Columbia	Oct. 29	New-York	Galway
Virginia	Oct. 29	New-York	Liverpool
City of Baltimore	Oct. 31	New-York	Liverpool
Africa	Oct. 29	New-York	Liverpool
Hammonia	Oct. 31	New-York	Southampton
Germania	Nov. 1	New-York	Southampton
Scotia	Nov. 4	New-York	Liverpool
Pontonia	Nov. 12	New-York	Southampton
Bremen	Dec. 13	New-York	Southampton

Ships	Sailed	From	Where
Sidon	Sept. 23	Liverpool	New-York
Kansas	Sept. 23	Southampton	New-York
St. Andrew	Sept. 23	Jersey	Quebec
North American	Sept. 24	Liverpool	Quebec
Persia	Sept. 26	Liverpool	New-York
Columbia	Sept. 26	Liverpool	New-York
Virginia	Sept. 26	Liverpool	New-York
City of Baltimore	Sept. 26	Liverpool	New-York
Great Eastern	Sept. 26	Liverpool	New-York
City of Limerick	Oct. 2	Liverpool	New-York
Africa	Oct. 3	Liverpool	New-York
Olympus	Oct. 4	Liverpool	New-York
Hansonia	Oct. 4	Southampton	New-York
City of New-York	Oct. 11	Liverpool	New-York
Scotia	Oct. 18	Liverpool	New-York
Hibernia	Oct. 18	Liverpool	Boston
Arabia	Oct. 17	Liverpool	Boston
China	Oct. 25	Liverpool	New-York
Asia	Oct. 31	Liverpool	New-York
Bremen	Nov. 1	Southampton	New-York
Saxonia	Nov. 11	Southampton	New-York

For New-Orleans.

Geo. Washington	Oct. 10	New-York	New-Orleans
Evening Star	Oct. 23	New-York	New-Orleans

For Havana and the West Indies.

Benton	Oct. 12	New-York	Havana via Nassau
Eagle	Oct. 24	New-York	Havana
Cortes	Nov. 8	New-York	Havana via Nassau
Saxon	Dec. 1	New-York	Havana via Nassau

The mails for Europe, by the China, will close on Wednesday at 12 M.

The mails for Boston, by the Hibernia, will close on Wednesday, at 1 P. M.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent, by the America, and Southampton, will close on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

The mails for Ireland, by the City of Manchester, will close on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

For Havana.

The mails by the Bermuda will close on Saturday, at 3 P. M.

For New-Orleans.

The mails for New-Orleans, by the George Washington, will close on Saturday, at 3 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at ..... 2 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 2 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad) ..... 2 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails ..... 2 A. M. 1 and 2:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands, close daily at the New-York Post-Office at 10 A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sundays all the Mails close at 2:30 P. M.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, Seventh-St. West, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 26, 1862.

Written proposals will be invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN for the use of this depot, to be delivered on the railroad depot, or at any of the Government wharves on this city.

The prices will be addressed to the undersigned, and may include only one article, and the date of each article offered, with the price and the date of delivery.

The Hay and Straw to be properly baled.

All Grain and Hay offered to be subject to a right to reject any portion of the same.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interest of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under the advertisement.

Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.

S. L. BROWN, Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 205 Broadway, New-York, Oct. 2, 1862.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on Monday, the 13th inst., for furnishing by contract, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, the following:

Flannel Back Coats, lined.
Flannel Back Coats, unlined.
Common Tents, of Cotton Duck.
Blankets, Woolen, of Domestic manufacture.
Packing Boxes.

Samples of which may be seen at this office. Bidders will furnish with the samples of material of which they propose to make the Sack Coats and Tents, and of the Blankets, stating how many they wish to furnish, and the shortest time in which they can make their deliveries.

A proper guaranty bond must accompany each bid for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed unreasonable.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Sack Coats," "Common Tents," or "Blankets," or "Packing Boxes," as the case may be, and addressed to Lieut. Col. D. H. VINTON, D. Q. M. Gen., U. S. A.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING, &c., No. 205 Broadway, New-York, Oct. 2, 1862.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 13th inst., for furnishing by contract at this depot:

100,000 Cloth Army Vests, Warranted, specifications for which can be obtained at this office.

Bidders will state the shortest time within which they can deliver the quantity called for, and must send with their bids a proper guaranty for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Flannels," and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON, Dep. Quar. M. General, U. S. A.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 18, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M. on FRIDAY, the 10th of October, for furnishing, for issue to the United States Army, DESSICATED POTATOES, for twelve months, beginning Jan. 1, 1863, at the rate of one ration per man, for twenty per month.

The Dessicated Potatoes must be manufactured exclusively from sound potatoes of the best varieties, and, without admixture of any other ingredients, must be in all particulars sound and entirely free from enzymes, and must be ground fine and packed in air-tight tin or zinc boxes containing sixty rations, these to be packed in strong, well-made, hard-wood packing boxes, (not to exceed 2½ cubic feet in capacity,) with sunken and reinforced ends, like pumpkin packages to be used at this office.

Under the supposition that a better article will be manufactured and furnished than any heretofore received, no standard sample of Dessicated Potatoes is referred to, but each proposal must be accompanied by a sample of not less than three ounces, and sixty pounds of the very manufacture, packed as above.

Proposers will state where their manufactories are located, and will briefly describe their mode of dessiccation.

Proposals will be received for any quantity, from one to twelve thousand pounds, as the interest of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under the advertisement.

Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.

S. L. BROWN, Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 24, 1862.

PROPOSALS FOR HORSES.—PROPOSALS are solicited and will be received at this office for the furnishing of cavalry horses, to be delivered at Pittsburgh, Penn., Philadelphia, Washington City, Syracuse, N. Y., or Indianapolis, Ind.

Proposals will be considered for the furnishing of horses at lots of not less than twenty-five (25.) Two hundred (200) Horses (20) to sixteen (16) hands high, Twenty (20) to nine (9) years old, well broken to the saddle, entirely sound, in good flesh, and free from all defects.

The obligation of the bidder to fulfill his proposal must be guaranteed by responsible parties, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Court.

Proposals must be addressed to Lieut. Col. E. R. S. CANBY, Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau, and be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Horses."

C. G. SAWTELLE, Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau.

SEWING MACHINES.

GROVER & BAKER'S FIRST PREMIUM NEW LOCK-STITCH MACHINE, NO. 4, No. 495 BROADWAY. This is the best and cheapest Machine FOR TAILORS' USE. Ever produced. Price, $40.

DANCING.

A DODWORTH'S DANCING CLASSES commence at No. 806 6th-av., on SATURDAY, Oct. 4. Commence at No. 107 Montague-st., Brooklyn, on TUESDAY, Oct. 6.

J. H. SEARING'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY, No. 560 6th-av., near 42d-st.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY HAS been removed to No. 701 6th-av., corner 42d-st. Officers may now be had at the Academy or at L. RAINAUD'S, No. 506 6th-av., next door to J. H. SEARING, 6th-av.

C. B. RIVERS' BROOKLYN DANCING ACADEMY, No. 3 Schermerhorn-st., corner of Court-st. Classes are now forming. Send for a circular.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—CARRIAGE, HARNESS, &c.—A Fall-seat second hand rockaway carriage, in perfect order, made by John T. Lawrence & Co., can be seen at No. 488 Broadway. Also all the harness, made by P. Tonkey, to be seen at his establishment, Broadway, corner of Astor-place. Also, India-rubber covers, collars, bridles, &c. All of which will be sold much below their actual value.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID BLACK HORSE, either for saddle or coupé, 15½ hands, long tail. Any gentleman wanting something very fine, or a mate, will find it to their advantage to see the horse, at Betrams stable No. 2 West 25th-st., foot of the alley. Price $600.

WANTED.—A SECOND-HAND COUPÉ, CARriage. Address, with lowest price, W. C. MOLEAN, No. 438 Chatham-st., N. Y.

FURNITURE.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, LOOKING-GLASSES, MATTRESSES, BEDDING, &c., cheaper than at any other store. Warranted and delivered free, at G. W. BIDDER'S, No. 309 Bowery, between Houston and Hester-sts. Note the numbers. Furniture in suites.

ENAMELLED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enamelled furniture in all colors and styles; warranted and placed furniture in all colors and styles; warranted and placed furniture in all colors and styles; warranted and placed

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ROBERTO DEVEREUX.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—SIGNOR AND WIFE GRAND INDIANS AND SQUAWS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES, GHOST, &c., at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M. Curiosities at all hours.

WALLACK'S—ROSEDALE; OR, THE RIFLE BALL.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—SPARRIGUS.

WINTER GARDEN—IAGO.

ALHAMBRA PAVILION—THE BEDOUIN ARABS.

PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn)—PEPPS OF THE MARKET—JENNY LIND.

GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—(No. 585 Broadway)—PETER PIPER; OR, THE MAN ABOUT TOWN.

IRVING HALL—MR. DEMPSTER'S MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is THREE Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is FOUR Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price is ... per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it is $10.

The price of the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the WEEKLY TIMES is:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The rebels appear to be making movements designed to give BURNSIDE some trouble. A dispatch from Nashville, dated Monday, states that a force of them on that day had destroyed the large bridge south of Murfreesboro. This pretty piece of enterprise, however, is not likely to be repeated. BURNSIDE'S cavalry force is greatly superior in point of numbers and fighting qualities to that of WHEELER and, doubtless, will make its superiority felt. The rebel infantry have as much as they can attend to in watching the Army of the Cumberland.

By arrivals from Charleston Bar we have advices to the 3d inst. It was currently reported that Gen. GILLMORE'S Headquarters had been removed from Morris to Folly Island, and that the mass of the troops and war material would soon follow. The change was simply a measure of convenience in consequence of the washing away of the beach on Morris Island, but sanitary reasons would ultimately have led to the step. Our special correspondence gives an interesting account of affairs connected with siege operations.

Handsome prizes are constantly falling to the lot of the Navy. An arrival from Port Royal informs us of the capture of the Anglo rebel steamer *Diamond*, on the 26th ult., by the gunboat *Stettin*, off St. Simon's Sound, bound to Savannah, with a cargo of liquors and saltpetre; and from Key West we learn that the blockade-runner *Lizzie Davis*, also a steamer, was taken on the 16th ult., by the gunboat *San Jacinto*. The *Lizzie Davis* was bound from Havana to Mobile, and was laden with lead and other articles for the rebel authorities. She had on board a rebel flag, but no papers of any kind. No other vessel was in sight at the time of her capture.

Encouraging tidings still come from the West. A Louisville dispatch, said to be worthy of credit, states that Gen. BURNSIDE has driven the enemy before him southward, to the Hiawassee River, and eastward as far as Greenville on the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad. By this means we now hold all the passes to North Carolina, and the right wing of Gen. BURNSIDE'S army is put in communication with the Army of the Cumberland.

Bull's Gap, Tenn., where Gen. CARTER is holding the rebels in check, is in Hawkins County, on the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, fifty miles west of Jonesboro', and about the same distance southwest from Cumberland Gap. Our cavalry had previously occupied Jonesboro', or had proceeded that far on their mission to destroy railroad communication.

GENERAL NEWS.

Eight hundred prisoners, who were captured by ROSECRANS at the battle of Chickamauga, and who have been confined in the military prison at Louisville, were on Friday forwarded to Camp Douglas, Chicago, Illinois, under escort of a strong guard. They will be kept at Camp Douglas until sent on for exchange.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Traveller* says of Gen. HOOKER'S movements: "He is to be under ROSECRANS, and is to command part of the reinforcements sent to Chattanooga. It is pretty generally known that the Government is exerting itself to the utmost to give ROSECRANS troops enough, not simply to remain safely on the defensive, but to assume the offensive at once. HOOKER will have charge of one of the largest corps of the Army of the Cumberland, and he has few superiors as a corps commander in the country. He accepted the appointment readily, although it is a step down the ladder, and it was a fine exhibition of patriotism as well as good sense for him to take it unhesitatingly."

Jefferson, Washington, Pulaski, Wythe, Tazewell, Russell, Scott, Buchanan, and Wise Counties, Virginia, have all petitioned to be admitted into the State of West Virginia. Hon JACOB B. BLAIR has been renominated for Congress in the First District of that State.

Col. THOMAS POLK, ex-United States Senator, and Ex-Governor of Missouri, reached St. Louis on Thursday, as a prisoner of war. He is to be sent to Johnson's Island, in Lake Erie.

The Eleventh Annual Commencement of the New-York Free Academy, postponed since the 14th of July last, owing to the public disorders of that period, was celebrated last evening at the Academy of Music, before an immense audience. The literary exercises were of a high and varied character, and were enlivened by the delightful music of DODWORTH'S band, conducted by H. C. DODWORTH in person. The four degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts and of Sciences was conferred upon a large number of graduates, and a distribution of gold, silver and bronze medals and other prizes was made to the most meritorious proficients. The valedictory by Mr. LEMAIRE ZADISKIE was a fine effort.

Elsewhere will be found the programme of the Mozart and Tammany factions. The Sub-Committees meet to-day at 3 o'clock P. M. to perfect matters. It is not certain they will, although the probabilities are, that mutually satisfactory arrangements will be made.

The price of Gold advanced yesterday to 147, and Bills on London to 162 ⅌ cent. Government Stocks were in large demand for transmission abroad. The Share market, early in the day, was barely steady, but became excited at the Second Board, and left off firm.

Cotton and Breadstuffs were in brisk request yesterday, at advanced prices. Provisions were in lively demand at firmer rates. A moderate business was transacted in Groceries, Hops, Fish, Fruit, Oils, Seeds and Foreign Liquors, which were generally buoyant. Tallow, Tobacco, Hides, Leather, Hay, Wool, and the principal kinds of Dry Goods were actively sought after at rising prices. Whisky was brisker and dearer. Freights were more active.

The Live Stock markets are fully supplied with animals this week—in the beef line crowded. A great demand obtained, and everything sent in through thoroughfares was largely in advance of ordinary receipts. The City hotels are filled with merchants and others from a distance, and an abundance of meat is consumed in the City, besides the large amount salted and sent to the naval stations and the blockading fleet. The clear, cool weather favors both the consumption of and the keeping of meats on the butchers hooks....Beef cattle number 6,580, making the sixth week with an average of over 6,200 ⅌ week, or 1,700 more than last year's average. There were more than butchers wanted at the old prices, and the only way the cattle were nearly all worked off was to reduce the figures first ½c., then 1c. and finally 1½c. on poor lots to close them out. Scalloway cattle were sold at 4c.@5c. ⅌ lb., net weight, decent steers 7c.@8c., good cattle 8c.@8½c. and prime to extra 10c., with a very few of the pick at 11c. The average was not far from 8c. Several lots were sold to country feeders at low prices....Sheep and lambs foot up 14,048 for the week, and are selling well at former prices. Good sheep are worth 5c.@5½c. ⅌ lb. Lambs bring $3@$4 25 each, as per quality....Live hogs number 21,229. If heavy and fat they sell readily at 5¼c.@5¾c. ⅌ lb., and 4½c. if light or still fed.

The Coming Elections—The Copperhead Chiefs on Trial.

Faction has had a high time of it this last year; now comes the reckoning. The day is at hand when the people are to arraign and adjudge. It is no light proceeding. The political life or death of thousands of men depend upon it. There never was a criminal issue fraught with more fearful personal issues.

Those most concerned may not realize this. Judging by their tone and bearing, we conclude they do not. They seem to imagine that this, like one of the old elections, is a mere party match, and that, at the worst, they can be but thrown on their backs for the instant. They will live to see their mistake. This is no party match. It is a judicial trial. The question is not whether this or that party measure or trick shall succeed, but whether treachery to the Government shall be punished. The Copperhead leaders, so called, are taken in hand not as party antagonists, but as public enemies.

The Republic, which, in all former time was secure, has been, for the last two years, struggling for its life. Popular elections, which before had to do only with its mere expediencies, now touch its very life-strings. Systematic opposition to the action of the Government, which then might have been but a healthful play of surplus energy, now only cripples. Party spirit is no longer an innocent thing. It is pure faction, and a crime. The Southern rebellion, it is certain, can be overthrown only through the constituted authorities of the Government, and whatever weakens or embarrasses those authorities must necessarily be an advantage to that rebellion. The Government, of course, may make mistakes. Being human, it sometimes must make them. But it is one thing to judge charitably of such mistakes, and to aid in good faith to get them rectified, if possible, or to diminish their ill effects, and a totally different thing to carry on a constant indiscriminate opposition against the whole policy and action of the Government, as has been done through the most trying times of this struggle by these Copperhead politicians. The one thing may come from public spirit; the other cannot possibly come from aught else but party spirit. It is for the crime of having abandoned themselves to this party spirit, in this terrible crisis of our country, that these men are now at the bar of public judgment.

It is impossible for them to plead any principle in justification. Even if it be granted that their opposition to particular measures—such as the Emancipation Proclamation, the suspension of the *Habeas Corpus*, the so-called Conscription bill, the legal tender feature of the Currency act—might possibly be founded on principle, yet that does not abate their guilt one iota. It was none the less their duty to sustain the Government against the rebellion that sought its life. No wrongs and no errors on the part of the men who administer the Government, or who legislate for it, can, in any possible circumstances whatever, justify the abandonment of the Government to its enemies. These wrongs and errors can, at worst, only be limited and transient; but the Government once lost, is lost completely and forever. The safety of the Republic is the supreme law. No principle above that is possible; and the man who pleads a higher principle, by the very act proves himself a traitor.

But the truth is that principle, even mistaken principle, has had but a very small part in shaping the practical action of the Copperhead leaders. The thing which has most steadily influenced them has been a certain sympathy with the rebel cause,—indistinct, perhaps, but none the less real and effective. They are without the hearty, whole-souled hatred of treason that belongs to the thoroughly loyal man. Their constant impulse is to make advances toward treason; to parley with it; to dally with it. We don't say that they all have this feeling in exactly the same degree. Doubtless not. Some among them are to-day at heart just as much devoted to JEFF. DAVIS as is any soldier in the rebel camp; and from this feeling there is every gradation up to the simple misgiving whether, after all, the arch traitor is quite as black as he has been painted. Not only the degrees of feeling but the modes of manifestation differ. BRECKENRIDGE, and BURNETT, and REID, and THOMAS POLK, who figured largely among the few Copperheads of the first session after the rebellion, went bodily over to the rebel armies, as did Marshal KANE and many others in inferior stations, in the States that still were loyal. VALLANDIGHAM and BEN. WOOD, the only two Northern Congressmen who, from the beginning, dared vote against the army bills for the suppression of the rebellion, have ever been thoroughgoing advocates of peace with the rebels at any price. Gov. SEYMOUR, of New-York, has never directly committed himself to any peace policy, but still his whole administration has been indirectly obstructive of the war policy of the Government. While claiming in speech to be an absolute Union man, his official conduct has yet been, in no small measure, a practical encouragement to those who are in arms against the Union. Gov. PARKER, of New-Jersey, and, for aught we know, the would-be Governor, WOODWARD, of Pennsylvania, and the would-be Governor, PAINE, of Massachusetts, are malcontents of milder type, who would confine their factious policy to still narrower limits.

But all these modifications of Copperheadism amount substantially to the same thing. Even the Copperheads themselves care little or nothing for the distinctions. There is not an individual of them who does not wish for the success of VALLANDIGHAM in Ohio, just the same as he wishes for the success of the Seymourite ticket in this State, or of WOODWARD in Pennsylvania, or of PAINE in Massachusetts. They all understand perfectly that the practical result of weakening the Government will be secured by the election of any of the candidates. The Copperhead leaders of all shades find no difficulty in acting together, for the simple reason that they are all animated by essentially the same spirit.

The people will so judge them. All alike are under the charge of giving constant aid and comfort to the armed enemies of the Government. They stand at exactly the same bar where stood the Tories of the Revolution and the blue-light Federalists of the last war with England. Their career has now been long enough, and their works fully enough developed, to afford the amplest evidence of their real character. The public mind has a thorough understanding of their case, and will pronounce its judgment with as little liability to error as is ever incident to any earthly tribunal. We shall soon see what will be the result. Inklings of it have been afforded in the elections in Kentucky, Vermont, Maine and California. The opponents of the Government generally make no account of these. That is natural. We suppose that not one of the rioters who are to stand trial this October term under the loyal Justice BARNARD doubts but that he will be more fortunate than his fellow-criminals who stood trial in the August term, under the loyal Recorder HERMAN. Just so, probably, every one of the factionists now arraigned before the loyal people of New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Massachusetts, imagines that a different fate awaits him from that visited upon his associates a few weeks ago by the loyal people of Kentucky, Vermont, Maine and California. Though everybody admits that guilt is subject to punishment, every particular guilty man always hopes to escape it. Well, we shall see.

A Speculation Proposed.

The following letter has been handed to us for publication. The writer formerly lived in this City, but left for the South at the beginning of the rebellion. The original of the letter is in our possession:

MY DEAR SIR: Allow me to suggest for your consideration a place for a most profitable adventure, which a little diplomacy can render perfectly safe and practicable.

To obtain the privilege, either tacit or written, so that it be reliable, to run the line of blockade with a cargo of staple articles from a foreign port, and to return with a cargo of Upland or Sea Island cotton.

Such a vessel coming in at Osabaw Inlet, under a discreet and reticent master, with vessel and cargo (when within Confederate lines) in my name, would be perfectly safe, and I would furnish her outward cargo—more than sufficient to pay for the inward—and send Sterling Exchange for your half of the profits.

The profits would enable you to pay handsomely for the privilege, either by a *pro rata* division of them or by a direct *bonus*—to whomsoever you negotiate with.

If you can negotiate for such an adventure, in any way *that is reliable*, I will pay my half of all costs and expenses—including that for the pass in and out, and give my personal attention to the sale of the inward and outward purchase of the cargo—and guarantee the latter safely on board. The profits in and out could not fall short of 300@500 per cent. on the investment—which would be equally divided, after deducting all expenses.

A reply, addressed to R. W. H. WELCH or ALEX. JOHNSON, Esqs., Nassau, N. P., and to further care of Messrs. JOHN FRASER & Co., Charleston, will reach me. I am, &c., G. B. LAMAR.

To Hon. FERNANDO WOOD, New-York.

This is a very distinct and business-like proposal. The letter did not reach its destination, so that Mr. Wood may never have heard of this very eligible opportunity for making a fortune which Mr. LAMAR was kind enough to offer him. What reply he would have made to the proposition if it had come to his knowledge, he can tell much better than we can. The letter is important only as showing that attempts have been made by prominent men in the rebel States to enlist men at the North in the business of running the blockade and sustaining the rebellion. It is altogether probable that *some* of the proposals of which this is a sample, reached the parties for whom they were intended. What reception they met with must be matter of conjecture.

JUDGE SELDEN AND LEGAL TENDER.—Some of our Democratic cotemporaries affect to be in great tribulation on account of Judge SELDEN'S opinion against the constitutionality of the act of Congress making "greenbacks" a legal tender. They seem to think that friends of the Administration cannot vote for him. We do not see why not. To our minds, while we do not concur in the soundness of that opinion, the fact that he gave it, under all the circumstances of the case, against all the political temptations the other way, proves his preeminent fitness for the Bench. It is much more important to have Judges who will be independent and honest in the discharge of their duties than to have men whose opinions concur with those of any political party.

Practically, moreover, Judge SELDEN'S opinion is of very little consequence. The Court of Appeals has affirmed the constitutionality of the legal tender clause, and this is conclusive as to the sentiment and position of the State of New-York. There can be no conflict between the National and the State authorities upon this point. Our Democratic friends ought to vote for Judge SELDEN, not only because he has given an opinion on this subject which agrees with theirs, but because he has proved his complete independence of party control.

It is a little curious, by the way, how little importance the public attached to this controversy from the very beginning. When our local Court decided that greenbacks were not a legal tender in this State for the payment of debts contracted before the passage of the act, many persons supposed there would be a terrible convulsion in the business of the country, and that all holders of mortgages that were overdue would instantly exact their payment in gold. Nothing of the sort took place. Nobody cared a fig for the decision. Both debtors and creditors concurred in treating it with utter indifference. The great body of the people know that the issue of paper money and making it a legal tender was, under the circumstances of the case, a matter of absolute necessity—and they acquiesced promptly and universally in that necessity. Business went on exactly as usual. There is an instinctive common sense in the public that decides legal questions which affect great public interests, much more promptly and with even higher authority, than our Courts of law.

Checkered Career of a Corsair.

One rarely sees a greater change in the aspect of a case than has been exhibited in the case of the rebel steamer *Florida*, since her arrival at Brest. When she first made her appearance there, she came flushed with the recent success of burning an American merchantman almost within sight of England; and the tongues and pens of the rebels and their friends in France and England were loud in glorification of her, her commander and her crew, and in congratulations upon her and their success. It was a picture of intense *couleur de rose*. Excited Englishmen visited her at Brest, and wrote to the London *Times* marine tales which were narrated to them by her Captain, who was described as "a merry-looking man, with a ready, determined air," "equally ready for a fight or a jollification," and whose corsair career was depicted as very much of a jollification, though without much fighting. Those of her crew who came on shore were reported to have their pockets filled with prize money, and their bags bursting with bonds given by captured merchantmen. The *Opinion Nationale* stated that every sailor was entitled to 45,000 francs as his share. Then followed the announcement that a part of her crew had been detached from her to join another vessel, thus leaving openings on board her for other jolly tars whose imaginations might have been fired by these golden tales, and who would be only too happy to jump at the chance of making thousands of dollars in this easy, speedy and safe way. And to crown the whole, the vessel was allowed to be repaired in the Government dock.

But clouds began to arise over this fair and sunny sky. Some "base mechanical" whose property the *Florida* had destroyed, demanded payment therefor, not appreciating that it was for the express purpose of securing the right to take things without pay that the rebellion was begun, and that the *Florida* put to sea. An American gunboat is reported to have also arrived at Brest, thus making it necessary for the *Florida* again to try her hand at running away. Capt. MAFFIT is reported to be sick and worn down, not so "merry looking," apparently, as at first, what with the seizure of his vessel, and the arrival of the Federal cruiser, and the departure of so many of his crew, and their base ingratitude. For be it understood that these men—ninety-five in number—not satisfied with all those ransom bonds, and those thousands of francs to which they were entitled from the Confederate Government, wanted something in hand—for, during eighteen months, they had actually received only $10—and the "bold buccaneer" having no money at hand was compelled to charge them with mutiny and put some of them in irons and ultimately to discharge them and dispatch them off to Liverpool, each man with an order for a hundred dollars or so, signed by himself and his paymaster, on FRASER & Co., of Liverpool, whose devotion to the rebel cause, to say nothing of the immense sums which they had made by running the blockade, would ensure the payment of the orders. But, alas! for the vanity of human expectations. FRASER & Co. declined to pay the orders. Probably they did not see where they would get their pay, not having even the security of cotton "in sheds at least 300 feet from any other building." The officer who came with them had a letter to Capt. BULLOCK, but was unable to find him, by a singular fatality. He was probably too busy in removing the difficulties which the sudden perversity of the English Government had thrown in the way of the departure of two rams belonging either to the Pasha of Egypt or a French house, or the Sultan of Turkey, or the Emperor of China. At any rate he could not be found, and the men could not get their money, and were in great wrath, even, as was stated, threatening to go back to Brest and burn the *Florida*,—a most inglorious termination for so notable a career. If they should get back with that purpose, or even if these little pecuniary matters should come to be noised abroad, the prospects of getting another crew would not be benefited. So that, on the whole, things looked troublesome, and it is not to be wondered at if this "merry-looking" Captain did look sick and worn down; and it need not be wondered at, if the statement of the English journals be correct, that he has actually resigned command of the corsair *Florida*. We wait, however, to see if he is able to get out of his difficulties and to enter again upon his career of robbing and burning all vessels that are unarmed, and running from all that could strike a blow at him.

A TIMELY PUBLICATION.—Messrs. LLOYD & Co. have published in a neat little pamphlet a collection of President LINCOLN'S letters on questions of national policy, as they have arisen from time to time. No better or more effective document could possibly be circulated by the friends of the Union than this. Mr. LINCOLN has a wonderfully clear and precise way of stating his opinions on public topics: and these opinions are so uniformly and so distinctly marked by sound common sense, and by unselfish devotion to the public welfare, that they never fail to carry conviction wherever they are read. No better answer can possibly be given to the abuse of President LINCOLN than these letters afford.

GOOD NEWS FROM BURNSIDE.—The telegram, ("considered entirely reliable,") in reference to Gen. BURNSIDE'S position, will be read with great interest, as setting at rest the thousand and one rumors which the rebels have favored us with in regard to his precarious position, his disasters, his retreats, &c. We do not say that his position is not precarious: for if he holds, as is asserted, the line of the East Tennessee Railroad from Greenville to Calhoun, a distance of at least 150 miles, his detachments must be widely scattered, and his lines very open to attack.

But it is further asserted that "his right wing is in communication with ROSECRANS, and his position all that could be desired." If he really be able to hold his communications with ROSECRANS, and maintain himself along the regions described, it will be of very great moment to ROSECRANS, for it will prevent, in that direction, flank movements or raids on the part of the rebels, from one of which ROSECRANS has already suffered. We are delighted to hear such good news from Gen. BURNSIDE. His campaign in East Tennessee has so far been a perfect and splendid success, and facts have already contradicted nearly every one of the rebel rumors adverse to him.

It is quite evident that Gen. BURNSIDE, at least, is operating in a friendly country.

"IN THE MULTITUDE OF COUNSELLORS THERE IS WISDOM."—A great many causes have been assigned for the late repulse of Gen. ROSECRANS, and a great many Generals and functionaries have been blamed for it. We ourselves have set forth various reasons at different times, all of which undoubtedly had a more or less direct bearing upon it; and the opinions of others, some of which we could not possibly indorse, we have given, in order that the intelligent public might be able to form their own conclusions on the subject. To all that we have already given, we now add the latest theory that has fallen under our eye, which we find in the *Anti-Slavery Standard* of Saturday. It is there written:

"There is an attempt to throw the blame of this default upon Gen. BURNSIDE. Nobody knows enough of the facts to pronounce an intelligent opinion on this point. But, should it appear that he was behindhand in bringing up his forces to the rescue—which we shall be slow to believe, excepting on strong proof—we think that the real blame lies farther back yet. *Whoever it may be that is responsible for the delivery filling up of the Corps d' Afrique in the slave country, we apprehend, will have to bear the brunt of the blame.*"

Does the reader see it, and if he does see it, what is it that he sees?

Amusements.

THE OLYMPIC.—Last evening the Olympic—late LAURA KEENE'S, now MR. WOOD'S—was lighted up for the gratification of a few friends of the accomplished lady. It is a combination of refined and elegant taste, and the result of a liberal appreciation of present requirements, is one of the most beautiful, cosy, and charming theatres on the continent. To-morrow evening the public will have an opportunity of testifying their approval of the "Olympic Gem," as they will of the charming Mrs. Wood, its great attraction.

Something About Mozart and Tammany—All About the Spoils—Mozart Demonstration—Tammany Demonstration.

The Union of Mozart and Tammany is subject solely to the question of spoils. Mozart comes to its consideration rollicking and careless, Tammany tremulous and anxious. Mozart is determined to have a full half, nothing short of that, and also to sacrifice in the arrangement not the smallest chip of its Peace platform. Tammany, who sees certain defeat in not conceding the terms demanded, is putting the best face it can upon the matter, and trying to swallow the following, which will probably be the division for County and City offices.

Mozart.	Tammany.
Register.	Mayor.
Judge Superior Court.	Judge Supreme Court.
Judge Common Pleas.	Judge Superior Court.
Judge Marine Court.	Supervisor.
Surrogate.	Recorder.
Two Senators.	Two Senators.
Eight Assemblymen.	Eight Assemblymen.

The ninth Assemblyman is to be tossed up for, the most Copperheads out of three tosses winning. Mozart claims the Judgeship of the Superior Court, made vacant by the expiration of Judge WELSH'S term; that made vacant by expiration of Judge BOSWORTH'S being awarded to Tammany. The division substantially—positively as to the Register and Surrogate—as above has been received on by Mozart.

The candidates thus far decided on by Mozart are JOHN MCCOON—now Alderman, and a most popular man—of the Eighth Ward, for Register, and GEORGE J. TUCKER, the present incumbent, for Surrogate. Tammany will bring forward JAMES B. GARVIN, Assistant District Attorney, for Judge of the Superior Court; Judge SUTHERLAND for the Supreme Court; Recorder HOFFMAN and Supervisor RAUCH for reelection.

The Sub-Committees of Conference of the two factions meet at 3 P. M. to-day, and make a happy family, or try to. They are composed as follows:

Tammany Hall—Sweeny, Twentieth Ward; Miner, Second; Purdy, Tenth; Twed, Seventh; Purdy, Ninth; Cornell, Seventeenth.

Mozart Hall—Hackett, Eighteenth Ward; Nolan, Tenth; McMahon, Seventh; Crane, Fifth; Flynn, Ninth; Wood, Twenty second.

These gentlemen, it is expected, will perform the chemical feat of mingling oil and water so as to keep them in a state of mingle, up to and including the day of the December elections. They will report the result to the General Conference Committee's meeting next Monday.

Soon after, if the mingle is perfected and without disturbing it, Mozart will have a mass meeting at Cooper Institute, on its own hook and on its own peace platform, no reference whatever being had to Tammany. Tammany will follow or lead with one, without any reference whatever to Mozart, and on its own great war platform.

It is confidently expected that those who attend both meetings, and form their conclusions from the several platforms and speeches, will be able to vote intelligently.

County Substitute and Relief Committee.

The following tabular statement exhibits the operations of this Committee up to the close of last Saturday:

Class of Applications Granted.	No. who furnished Substitute.	No. who did not furnish Substitute.	No. who claimed to be exempt.	Tot. of Cases.
Active militiamen.	323	13	1	337
Active firemen.....	149	6	1	156
Exempt firemen...	28	—	—	28
Active Policemen..	62	—	—	62
Indigent Persons..	843	46	2	891
Totals.....	1,405	65	4	1,474

The Ninth Regiment and the Draft Exemption Committee.

The Ninth regiment N. Y. S. N. G., Col. JOHN W. DAVIS, and the Draft Exemption Committee have come into collision. Some five or six of the regiment have been drafted, and those who have applied for relief under the provisions which exempts "the regular members of the active militia," are summarily ruled out by Supervisor RUSSE, Chairman of the Committee, on the ground that the regiment is not uniformed, has not done any duty, and, in all its facts and purposes, is not in existence. Those applying for relief, on being sworn, testify to not being uniformed and not having paraded in two years, and on such statements the above conclusion has been arrived at, and they are "promptly" ruled out.

The Ninth regiment is of the Third brigade, First division, and, on the other hand, claim that they are recognized by the Adjutant-General; that their officers have regular commissions; that a short time since, under order of Maj.-Gen. SANDFORD, they held an election for officers; that they were under orders during the riots, and that they have performed all the duties which they have been called upon to perform. Under these circumstances, as they claim, exemption to those of their members drafted.

This matter stood: Mr. RUSSE agreed to hold the decision, the regiment in their present. A meeting of the Exemption Committee will be held this morning to finally decide upon the question.

Honors to Gen. Graham.

The distinguished citizens of New-York whose names will be found appended to the letter given below, have extended an invitation to Gen. CHAS. K. GRAHAM, who has just returned from his captivity in Richmond, to meet with them, and receive such honors as have been merited by his great services in the field; and the occasion will be signalized by a dinner at DELMONICO'S (Fifth-avenue) this evening, at which Gen. GRAHAM will be present. A reader of the TIMES needs to be informed of the record made by Gen. GRAHAM from the time he left this City as Major of the first regiment of SICKLES' brigade—two and a half years ago—until the bloody but victorious day of Gettysburgh, in which he himself gallantly led and splendidly handled a brigade. Throughout, his career was worthy of an American soldier, and we can say no more than this. And his conduct when taken prisoner, and during his captivity, was no less honorable than his conduct in action. The names of the gentlemen who have tendered him this honor are a sufficient proof of the estimation in which he is held by his own City of New-York. Capt. MAGUIRE, formerly of the New-York Press, and latterly of Gen. SICKLES' Staff, is Chairman of the "Press Committee" on the occasion, and his name is a guarantee for the efficient performance of his arduous duties. The invitation and response are as follows:

LETTER OF INVITATION.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 3, 1863.

Brig.-Gen. Charles K. Graham:

DEAR SIR: We have regarded with feelings of interest and pleasure your career in the service of our country. We have witnessed your advancement from grade to grade in the army, and applauded the manly and brazen that have carried you forward to your present position. We honored you among the heroes of Gettysburgh, regretted your wounds and captivity, admired your course in refusing your parole, and now desire to give you a cordial welcome upon your release from the Libby Prison and return to your native City.

Sharing in the general pride evoked and sustained by the brilliant achievements of the Sicklies brigade, (with which you were connected from its formation until your promotion,) as well as the noble Pennsylvania brigade you led so ably by your side in the battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburgh; thankful for the great services of all the warriors with whom you have fought side by side, in their persistent and unwavering devotion to the dear old flag of our Union, we would also honor them, through you, by asking you to meet us at such time as you may designate, that we may extend that "God bless you" that so many hearts are pressing to so many lips.

We are aware that your wounds, scarcely healed, and your after sufferings demand a relaxation from duty and a short retirement from active life, but we trust that you will be able to give us one evening for the purpose we have stated.

We are, with sincere regard, your friends,

Moses H. Grinnell,	Abram Wakeman,
John J. Cisco,	J. M. Motley,
John T. Hoffman,	Edward Haight,
Henry A. Stone,	Henry Hilton,
Meredith Howland,	Elias J. Beach,
Thomas Stewart,	John J. Kelly,
Thomas J. Brown,	Alex. D. Munson,
Rufus F. Andrews,	and others.

GEN. GRAHAM'S REPLY.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 3, 1863.

To Moses H. Grinnell, Rufus F. Andrews and others:

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of the 2d ultimo requesting me to designate an evening when my friends can extend to me a "cordial welcome," has been received by me with feelings of sincere gratification. Although it was my intention to retire to the country for a brief time, to recover from the effects of physical prostration under which I still labor, yet I cheerfully forego my desire for the present, regarding the compliment you have extended to me as one intended not so much for myself as the gallant men with whom I have had the honor to be associated since the commencement of this unnatural rebellion.

If agreeable to your views, I would name Wednesday evening next for the purpose, at such a place as you may select.

I am, gentlemen, sincerely yours,

CHAS. K. GRAHAM, Brig.-Gen. U. S. V.

Matters at Quarantine.

During the past week the following vessels have arrived: Brigs *T. B. Wales*, *Velocity*, *Rio Magdalena*, *T. M. Sawyer*; bark *Ida*; schooners *Red Fox*, from Havana, all with cargoes of sugar and molasses; schooner *Phantom*, from Matanzas, with sugar; schooner *H. P. Russel*, in ballast; and French war steamer *Descartes*, from Vera Cruz.

The *Descartes* came in with 265 crew and 119 passengers, returned seamen, to the care of Admiral RENAUD, in command of the French vessels-of-war now in this port. She had twenty cases of sickness, seven of which were yellow fever, the balance malignant dysentery, probably a modified form of yellow fever. All the cases were at once transferred to Quarantine Hospital at Sandy Hook. Five of the sick have since died and nine been returned convalescent to the *Descartes*, which sailed on the 4th instant for France without having come up to the City. Ten of the sick remain under care of Quarantine physicians and are now convalescent.

All the other vessels, being free from sickness on passage or at arrival, were cleared after five days detention at Lower Quarantine.

Board of Supervisors.

The Supervisors transacted considerable business yesterday.

The Comptroller transmitted additional claims for damages sustained during the late riots, numbered from 2,189 to 2,249. In this connection, the Corporation Counsel sent in an opinion that it is not legally competent for the Board to extend the time beyond three months after the date of the loss or injury sustained, in which claims for damages by riot are required by law to be presented and action commenced thereon.

The State Comptroller communicated that the Board of Equalization of Taxes have fixed the aggregate valuation of property in this County, at the sum of $247,416,081, upon which amount a State tax of $2,727,080 16 is imposed.

On suggestion of Supervisor PURDY, that the valuation of the property in the County is 40 per cent. of the total valuation of the property in the State, a resolution was adopted, requesting the Governor to appoint a resident of the County of New-York to fill the vacancy now existing in the Board of State Assessors, caused by the decease of the late Hon. THOS. ADDIS EMMET.

The Board made the same arrangement for the November election, as regarded the Return Districts, as was made last year.

The Comptroller transmitted the usual monthly statement of appropriations and expenditures, showing the balances remaining unexpended at the close of the month of September, of which the following is a summary:

Balance of unappropriated expenditures,

Dec. 31, 1862	$97,945 72
Amount of appropriations made in 1863	8,432,002 00
Total	$8,529,948 00
Amount of expenditures to Sept. 30, 1863	5,786,704 50
Balance unexpended	$2,743,193 12

The Board adjourned to Friday, the 9th inst., at 10 A. M., when the appointment of Inspectors of Registry will be the special order of business.

Naval.

ARRIVALS AT PHILADELPHIA.

The following is a list of recent arrivals at the Philadelphia Navy-yard: The gunboat *Quaker City*, Capt. R. W. FRAMES; the steep-of-war *Tuscarora*, Capt. WM. ROCKENBACH—hails from St. Domingo; the steamer *Massachusetts*, Lieut. WEST—brings over 200 passengers, prisoners and invalids from the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron; the ram *Atlanta*, in the dry-dock since Saturday. All the above vessels came into port for repairs.

The new iron-clad *Tecumseh* is progressing rapidly at the Philadelphia Navy-yard. The plating will soon be put on her stem.

Semi-Annual Meeting of the New-York Typographical Society.

The New-York Typographical Society met on Saturday night, elected a new board of officers, and commenced operations under a constitution containing some new important features. Mr. WM. MCCABE was elected President, and THOS. L. D. VINES, of the firm of FRANCIS HART & Co., Vice-President. The other officers were reelected. A Board of Directors to manage the business affairs of the institution was also chosen. Hereafter the meetings of the Society will partake more of the nature of literary reunions than heretofore. A plan of life membership, by which publishers and other persons connected with the printers' calling join this time-honored institution, has been devised, and employing printers are already enrolling their names. In this respect the Typographical Society, though having a large membership of influential men, will enter upon a new career. The library and meeting rooms are at No. 3 Chambers-street, and are open to all printers.

TAX COLLECTIONS.—The Tax Receiver began to receive the taxes on personal estate on Monday, when over $70,000 were paid in. Yesterday his office was thronged with people desiring to make payments, and $204,000 were received. The largest item paid by any one man was $30,000 from WM. B. ASTOR; the next largest was from FRED. GILLEY—$6,000. The receipts on the first two days last year amounted respectively to $60,000 and $150,000. The increase shown this year speaks well of the ability of our citizens to pay their tax bills.

The Alleged Court of Equity Exposed.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Barnard.

Louisa Caldwell vs. Rollin A. Goodenough and others.—This case was stated in the Times of the 25th of June last; the statement then given being derived from the ex-parte affidavits of the plaintiff, Louisa Caldwell, and of her counsel, Edwin James.

It now comes before the Court on a motion to discharge the orders previously granted.

The defendants, in addition to their own affidavits, produced those of a number of witnesses, all tending to show the absurdity of the allegations in the plaintiff's affidavits, and to prove affirmatively the groundlessness of the charges contained therein against the defendants.

We gather the following particulars from the reading of the affidavits in Court:

About the month of June, 1862, plaintiff applied to Mr. Hawke, and retained him to commence a divorce suit in this State against her husband, stating at the time that a wealthy gentleman, since deceased, (whom we will name Mr. R.,) would call from time to time to see how it progressed, and that he would pay the expenses of the suit, and that he did not wish to appear personally in the matter.

The suit having been commenced against her husband and the papers served upon him, he at once suspected Mr. R. to be the instigator of the same, as he believed that an improper intimacy had been existing between his wife and said R.

The husband of the plaintiff being at this time absent from the City and residing in another State, he at once wrote to Mr. R., accusing him of complicity in the affair and threatened to enforce against him the utmost penalties of the law.

The suit not being withdrawn, the husband of the plaintiff came to the City to defend it, and retained Mr. Edwin James as his counsel, and instructed him to assign in the answer to the complaint that the plaintiff had been guilty of adultery with Mr. R. She also advised with Mr. James in regard to prosecuting Mr. R. in an action of crim. con., and upon a statement of the facts to Mr. James, did latter, it is alleged, counselled him to at once arrest Mr. R., who was very wealthy and from whom heavy damages could be obtained; that unless arrested he might slip off to Europe. Mr. R., hearing of the defense to be set up and the proceedings to be taken against him, became alarmed at the publicity which might attend the affair, and went to the defendant, Mr. Goodenough, a mutual acquaintance of both parties, and asked him to endeavor, as his friend and confidential agent, to arrange quietly and without public exposure the difficulties existing between Mr. R. and the husband of the plaintiff.

Through the intercession and advice of Mr. Goodenough, the dispute was kept out of the Courts of Law, and satisfactorily settled.

The plaintiff, as Mr. R. desired it, and for other reasons, gave her counsel written instructions to withdraw the suit, Mr. R. having promised to obtain a divorce, *a vincule matrimonii*, for her at the West, where it might be procured for slighter causes than are sufficient for such purpose in this State. The case was, accordingly discontinued on the 17th of July, 1862.

From that time until late in the Fall Mr. R., as he alleged, continued to take a lively interest in the plaintiff. He settled her board bills at the hotels, met her at Saratoga Springs to recuperate her health, presented her with a gold watch and expensive dresses, paid her carriage hire, and gave her money, wines, brandies, fruits, &c.; it seems, however, that intercourse sometimes took place between Mr. R. and the plaintiff, and that the former becoming impatient and annoyed at the constant demands of the plaintiff for money, concluded to revoke his promise made in New-York "West, with whom obtaining the desired divorce, he would no longer extend to her his paternal bounty. He therefore sent her to the West in the Fall of 1862, where she obtained a divorce *a vincule matrimonii* and afterwards assumed the name of Louisa Chamberlain.

During her absence Mr. R. died. Upon the plaintiff returning to the City, her former source of supplies being cut off, she found herself in want of funds. She therefore applied to Mr. Goodenough to ascertain if Mr. R. had made any provision for her, and was informed by him that Mr. R. had not done so. She then importuned Mr. G. to assist her with means to furnish a house, as it is alleged, and at various times applied to him for money, but having had no further interest in the plaintiff than to settle for Mr. R. the difficulties above mentioned, he failed to respond to her demands.

It should have been mentioned above that in the month of July, 1862, Mr. R. informed Mr. Hawke, who was acting as his counsel, that he had agreed to give Mr. Goodenough the sum of $5,000 in case he should effect for him a certain settlement and bring him a certain release under seal, the particulars of which are set forth in the affidavit.

He accordingly deposited certain notes, amounting to about $6,000, with Mr. Hawke, making the notes payable to Mr. Hawke's order; he also delivered with them a collateral security therefor, and desired Mr. Hawke to raise the money upon them for him, and pay it over to Mr. Goodenough in case he should carry out the settlement just mentioned. It appears that Mr. Goodenough arranged satisfactorily to Mr. R. the desired settlement, and procured the release spoken of, whereupon Mr. R. gave Mr. Hawke written instructions to pay over the $5,000 to Mr. Goodenough. It appears that instead of himself obtaining the money, Mr. Hawke indorsed and transferred the notes to Mr. Goodenough, who used them for the purpose contemplated by Mr. R., and it is affirmatively shown how they were disposed of, and that neither Hawke nor Goodenough received the proceeds, as was alleged in the plaintiff's affidavit. As the notes were given for the settlement of a private difficulty, it was understood between Mr. R. and Mr. Goodenough that the consideration for the same, and the circumstances under which they were given, should not be disclosed.

It appears that in April last, the plaintiff, hearing from one of the executors of Mr. R., deceased, that the sum of $5,000 had been paid upon the promissory notes given by Mr. R. in July of the preceding year, and that Mr. G., when questioned about them, refused to give any explanation, comes to the conclusion that the proceeds of the notes must have been intended for her.

The plaintiff does not claim that Mr. R., although her intimacy continued with him long after the giving of the notes, ever said anything to her about them, but alleges that Mr. Goodenough told her that Mr. R. intended to make some provision for her as a consideration for her stopping the divorce suit. Mr. Goodenough denies the allegation, and says that she was very willing to stop the divorce suit when Mr. R. desired it. When the plaintiff applied to Mr. Goodenough to know about the notes, she was told that she had no interest in them. She also inquired of Mr. Hawke, who told her the same thing.

It is alleged that she afterwards applied to Mr. Goodenough for various loans of money, varying from $250 to $500, but this was refused by Goodenough.

She thereupon threatened to have Mr. Goodenough arrested, and in an interview with Mr. Hawke she told the latter that she would have Goodenough arrested unless he advanced her money. This was said in Mr. Hawke's office, in the presence of another gentleman who happened to be present at the time, and who swears to having heard the conversation which he states fully in his affidavit.

All the allegations in the plaintiff's affidavits are met on the part of the defendants. Mr. Goodenough alleges that he never received any money, notes, or property of any kind, from Mr. R., or any other person, on account of the plaintiff, and that the notes in question are the only ones which Mr. R. gave, to his knowledge. Mr. Hawke alleges that the said notes are the only ones which he ever indorsed for Mr. R., and the only notes which the latter ever gave, to his knowledge; that he paid them over in accordance with the instructions of Mr. R.; that he never received from Mr. R., or any other person, either directly or indirectly, any moneys, Notes, or property of any description whatsoever, on account of the plaintiff.

Edwin James and Thomas Dunphy for plaintiff; Samuel G. Courtney and Edward R. Hawke in person for defendants.

The Court now make the following decision:

That upon a careful consideration of all the facts set forth in the papers read on this motion, and of the arguments of the learned counsel of the respective parties, I am fully satisfied that the plaintiff has wholly failed to show that the defendants have, or ever had, any moneys or property in their hands belonging to the plaintiff, or to which she is entitled, but that the defendants have fully proved a series of facts entirely inconsistent and contrary to all the material statements contained in the complaint and moving papers. * * *

Motion to vacate and set aside the order of arrest should be granted, with $10 costs to each defendant.

CONVENTION OF LOYAL LEAGUES.—We are requested to state that the Convention of Loyal Leagues will be held at *Utica*, on Tuesday, the 20th inst., and not at *Syracuse* on the 13th, as erroneously stated yesterday.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
PHALON & SON, St. Nicholas Hotel.
Sold by Druggists generally.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and Harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Maiden-la.

HOWE & BOOTH'S
IMPROVED PREMIUM SEWING-MACHINES
For sale at No. 343 Broadway.
Every description of Machine Sewing done to order.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu
Cures Diabetes.
Helmbold's Extract Buchu
Cures Gravel, Stone-Gravel Deposits.
Helmbold's Extract Buchu
Cures Irritation of the Bladder.
Helmbold's Extract Buchu.
Helmbold's Extract Buchu
Cures Inflammation of the Kidneys.
Helmbold's Extract Buchu
Cures Catarrh of the Bladder.
Helmbold's Extract Buchu.
Helmbold's Extract Buchu
Cures Diseases Arising From Exposure or Imprudence.
Helmbold's Extract Buchu
Cures Nervous Diseases and Prostration of the System.
From whatever cause originating, and whether existing in either sex.
Helmbold's Extract Buchu
In safe and pleasant in Taste and Odor. Diseases of these organs require the aid of a Diuretic.
Helmbold's Extract Buchu
Is the Great Diuretic.
Strengthening, Blood Purifying and Invigorating.
Certificates from well-known persons in all parts of the country, in book form, giving the full description of the cases and the mode of treatment, will be forwarded on receipt of 4 three-cent postage-stamps.
It is a book of 100 pages.
Price of medicine $1 per bottle, or six for $5. Delivered to any address.
Direct letters to
HELMBOLD'S Medical Depot, No. 104 South 10th-st., Philadelphia.
Sold by Druggists generally.
Beware of Counterfeits.
Ask for HELMBOLD'S. Take no other.

Gold Pens.—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 240 Broadway.

"A Cold in the Head," and Headache, incipient cough and sore throat, are relieved in a few minutes. The worst forms of Catarrh and Bronchitis permanently cured, when every other prescription has failed. Weak eyes and hearing always benefited, and, as a sure preventive against Catarrh and Consumption, there is no such safe, certain, pleasant and easily-applied remedy in the world as the celebrated
"DERNOT'S CATARRH SNUFF."
Sold wholesale by DEMAS E. BARNES & CO., No. 303 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

Cantrell's Boots and Shoes.—Gentlemen will find at CANTRELL'S a very full assortment of BOOTS, SHOES and GAITERS suitable for Fall and Winter wear, No. 613 Broadway.

Important Reduction to the Shaving Public.—HILL, inimitable cutter of hair and whiskers, at No. 1 Barclay-st., has reduced shaving to 10 cents, hair dye 50 cents. Black or brown. Sold by all druggists.

Defiance Fire and Burglar Proof Safes.—Also, SHERMAN'S and PARKER'S PATENT, for Silver plate, &c., at No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.
ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Dr. De Marisc has Returned to the City, and will resume the Practice of his Profession on Thursday, the 5th day of October, at his residence, No. 64 East 24th-st., between 5th and 6th ave.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—S. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y., also Philadelphia and Boston. Only house of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Trusses, Supporters, &c.—BISH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 750 Broadway.

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all Druggists.

MARRIED.

BARROW—TYLER.—On Tuesday, Sept. 29, in Skaneateles, by Rev. Edward Moyses, George Barrow and Caroline M. Tyler, both of Skaneateles. No cards.

BAKER—SMITH.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Oct. 6, by Rev. T. L. Cuyler, James S. Baker and Eleanor S., daughter of the late Andrew Smith, Esq., of Chicago.

☞ Chicago and Syracuse papers please copy.

COURTWRIGHT—BADGER.—In Philadelphia, on Tuesday, Oct. 6, at the residence of the bride's father, J. M. Courtwright, of New-York, and FANNIE, daughter of Hon. *William Badger of Jersey city.*

CADWELL—ODELL.—On Tuesday, Oct. 6, by Rev. Wm. Adams, D. D., at the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, Elisha J. Cadwell and Caroline E., daughter of Thomas B. Odell, Esq., all of this City.

HAY—PIERREPO.—In Saratoga Springs, on Wednesday, Sept. 30, by Rev. Wm. Hallock, Dr Wm C. Hay and Miss Marietta D. Pierrepo. No cards.

MYERS—FOWELL.—On Tuesday, Oct. 6, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. James Eells, D. D., John K. Myers, M. and Martha E., daughter of Capt. E. S. Fowell, all of Brooklyn.

FORT—RICE.—In Jersey City, on Tuesday, Oct. 6, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. E. L. Wells, Levi W. Fort and Fannie A., daughter of Wm. R. Rice, all of Jersey City. No cards.

PHILLIPS—HANCE.—On Monday, Oct. 5, by Rev. Dr. Cummings, Jonas Phillips, of London, Eng., and Angela, second daughter of the late Michael Angelo Hance, all of this City.

WRIGHT—HANCE.—On Tuesday, Oct. 6, at the residence of the bride's father, by His Honor, Mayor Kalbfleisch, Gardner Wright and Rachel E., daughter of A. B. Hance, both of Brooklyn.

DIED.

BURR.—On Friday morning, Oct. 2, in Newton, Mass., Horace Burr, formerly of Hartford, Conn., and late of this City, aged 82 years and 6 months.

BARNUM.—On Monday evening, Oct. 5, of consumption, Isaac W. Barnum, in the 60th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, No. 134 Clinton-place, this (Wednesday) afternoon, Oct. 7, at 3 o'clock.

CAMPBELL.—On Tuesday, Oct. 6, Cornelia, wife of Henry J. F. Campbell, and daughter of Robert M. Strathan.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

COOKLING.—In Newark, N. J., at the residence of J. E. Goll, her uncle, on Monday morning, Oct. 5, Imogene Cooklingg, only daughter of Sarah Imogene and the late E. T. Cooklingg, and grand-daughter of the late Thomas Addison, of this City, aged 16 years, 5 months and 6 days.

Lay her down tenderly, sweetly to sleep
In the beautiful Greenwood shade.
Where the sad-hearted may linger and weep,
There, there let my darling be laid.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Church on the Heights, Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 7, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notification.

FAUNCE.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Oct. 5, suddenly, Eugenia, wife of Capt. John Faunce, of the United States Revenue Marine.

The friends of the family, and the members of Adelphi Lodge, No. 345, and Atlantic Lodge, No. 76, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 545 Atlantic-st., on Thursday morning, Oct. 8, at 11 o'clock, without further invitation.

HUNTING.—In this City, on Monday, Oct. 5, suddenly, Mr. George S. Hunting, aged 38 years.

His remains were taken to Rhinebeck, N. Y., for interment.

LAMONT.—In South Orange, N. J., Joseph M. Lamont, only son of Joseph Lamont, of New-York, aged 6 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at St. Patrick's Cathedral, on Thursday, Oct. 8, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

SCOTT.—On Monday, Oct. 5, after a lear and severe illness, Jonas C. Scott, aged 37 years, 7 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Police in general, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 108 West 16th-st., on Wednesday afternoon, Oct. 7, at 1 o'clock.

STORM.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Oct. 6, suddenly, of apoplexy, Mrs. Sophia Storm, wife of Aaron Stone, aged 47 years, 4 months and 17 days.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 218 Atlantic-st., on Thursday, Oct. 8, at 10 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

☞ Boston and Worcester (Mass.) papers please copy.

HANNAHAN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 6, Isabella, wife of Rev. Joseph Hannahan, aged 38 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the parsonage of the Lexington-av. Presbyterian Church, corner of 46th-st., on Thursday afternoon, Oct. 8, at 1 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Providence, R. I., for interment.

BOGLE.—On Monday morning, Oct. 5, Frederick E., only child of Barney and Mary J. Vernam, aged 11 months and 21 days.

Farewell, dear little Freddie,
Thou wert our only joy;
But in Heaven we hope to meet
Our darling angel boy.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, southwest corner of 42d-st. and 9th-av., this (Wednesday) afternoon, Oct. 7, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 651.—Oct. 6, 1863.
36, 48, 53, 34, 62, 18, 8, 21, 39, 55.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 652.—Oct. 6, 1863.
74, 56, 7, 56, 44, 33, 61, 22, 49, 57, 58, 32.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—IN DRAWING of Sept. 22, 1863, No. 11,852 drew $100,000; No. 6,077 drew 20,000; No. 19,816 drew 20,000; No. 10,203 drew $14,000; No. 4,231 drew 10,000, being the five capital prizes. In my next, premium and for prizes; information furnished; highest price paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., N. Y.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY CLASSES, Miss—Now forming. French and German 50; Spanish 50 per quarter; for persons not members, $5 additional. Special classes for ladies in the afternoon; also other classes as usual. Apply at the Library, Astor-place.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE,
CURED,
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.
And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 816
BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

READ.

HARLEM, July 20, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. Von Eisenberg operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now hear well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I hear *perfectly*. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.
WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d ave.

CATARRH CURED.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1863.

I have been suffering for the last three years from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a pouring of fluid. I have had frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with spitting, often with a fullness of my throat, together with a screeen and a dropping. Dr. Von Eisenberg has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I now feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg is as skillful as it is successful; it is impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, with a certainty of being speedily cured. I give this with gratitude and pleasure. I cannot forbear again saying that my voice, which was hoarse and thick when I applied to Dr. Von Eisenberg, is now clear and good; indeed, I feel standingly painless.
JAMES LITTLE,
No. 345 7th-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 8.

I have been suffering for years past from a severe Catarrh, with a great heaviness over my eyes, with a severe depression, great sneezings, and pain in my head, great difficulty in breathing, and a continual accumulation in my nostrils, which gave me restless nights for several years. I have consulted several physicians, who pronounced me to be consumptive. *What I suffered for so long a time is indescribable.* My system was entirely disarranged and greatly debilitated. I not only felt weak, but I had a cloud continually before my eyes, and my ears were so affected that I was threatened with a total loss of hearing. I must say, I think, I was guided by Providence to come to Dr. Von Eisenberg, who not only cured me of my Catarrh by removing an astonishing quantity of disagreeable matter from my head, but he restored me to perfect health, a blessing I have not enjoyed for many years. Now I enjoy a good night's rest, and pursue my business with comfort. I must acknowledge that Dr. Von Eisenberg's mild and scientific treatment for Catarrh deserves the highest commendation, as the principle which directs his system of curing Catarrh is such as to render success certain.
JAMES FURLONG, No. 256 2d-st.

No. 134 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, continued with continual rumbling noises in the head, for which I have been treated by a vast amount practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.
JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1863.

This certifies that my mother has been for sometime afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with congealed blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. He with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.
CARROLL J. POST, No. 68 South-st.

SIGHT RESTORED.

JUNE 26, 1863.

My daughter brought me to Dr. Von Eisenberg almost completely blind in both eyes. I could not bear the pain nor the light. I am completely cured by Dr. Von Eisenberg, and called now to express my gratitude to the Doctor for his skill and unremitting attention, by which I recovered one of the most precious senses to me after being deprived of it for four years. It is only due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to state that I have tried several practitioners in vain. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony to Dr. Von Eisenberg's unrivaled success to any lady or gentleman who will call on me.
HUGH GILLON,
No. 9 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ.

NEW-YORK, March 25, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heariness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual sneezes of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."
FREDERICK WEBER, No. 556 6th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

From the army hospital—the bloody battle field—the mansion of the rich and humble abode of the poor—from the office and the retired desk—from the mountain top, distant valleys and far-off islands of the ocean—from every nook and corner of the civilized world—is pouring in the evidence of the astonishing effects of DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS. Thousands upon thousands of letters like the following may be seen at our office.

BEREMEAT, Wis., Sept. 26, 1863.

* * * * I have been in the army hospitals fourteen months—speechless and nearly dead. At Alton, Ill., they gave me a bottle of Plantation Bitters. * * * Three bottles restored my speech and cured me. * * * *
G. H. FLAUTE.

SOUTH WARSAW, Ohio, July 28, 1863.

* * * One young man, who had been sick and not out of the house for two years with Scrofula and Erysipelas, after paying the doctors over $100 without benefit, has been cured by ten bottles of your Bitters. * * *
EDWARD WOUNALL.

The following is from the Matron of the Union Home School for the Children of Volunteers:

HAVERSTRAW MANSION, 42nd-st.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1863.

Dr. DRAKE: Your wonderful Plantation Bitters have been given to some of our little children suffering from weakness and weak lungs with most happy effect. One little girl, in particular, with pains in the head, loss of appetite, and daily wasting consumption, on whom all medical skill had been exhausted, has been entirely restored. We commenced with but a teaspoonful of Bitters a day. Her appetite increased; strength and health followed. * * *
Respectfully, MRS. C. M. DEVOE.

* * * I owe much to you, for I verily believe the Plantation Bitters have saved my life.
Rev. W. H. WAGGONER, Madrid, N. Y.

* * * Then will send me two bottles more of thy Plantation Bitters. My wife has been greatly benefited by their use. Thy friend,
ASA CURRIN, Philadelphia, Penn.

* * * I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and had to abandon preaching. * * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me.
Rev. J. S. CATHORN, Rochester, N. Y.

* * * Send us twenty-four dozen more of your Plantation Bitters, the popularity of which are daily increasing with the guests of our house.
SYKES, CHADWICK & CO.,
Proprietors of Willard's Hotel, Washington, D. C.

* * * I have given the Plantation Bitters to hundreds of our disabled soldiers with the most astonishing effect.
G. W. D. ANDREWS,
Superintendent Soldiers' Home, Cincinnati, Ohio.

* * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me of liver complaint, of which I was laid up prostrate and had to abandon my business.
H. B. KINGSLEY, Cleveland, Ohio.

* * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me of a derangement of the kidneys and urinary organs that has distressed me for years. It acts like a charm.
C. C. MOORE,
Agent for Colgate & Co., No. 384 Broadway.

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

The Plantation Bitters make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Cottage Rum, Wintergreen, Sassafras, Roots, Herbs, &c., all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix Rum.

N. T.—1860.—X.

Persons of sedentary habits troubled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try them.

They are recommended by the highest medical authorities, and are warranted to produce an *immediate beneficial effect*. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure and harmless.

Notice.—Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters in bulk or by the gallon, is a swindler and impostor. We only put it up in our log-cabin bottles. Beware of bottles refilled with imitation deleterious stuff, for which several persons are already in prison. See that every bottle has our United States Stamp over the cork, and signature on steel plate side labels.

Sold by respectable dealers throughout the habitable globe.
P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
No. 202 Broadway, N. Y.

TO ADVERTISERS.

MERCHANTS, MANUFACTURERS, INVENTORS, REAL ESTATE OWNERS, SCHOOLS, AND ALL OTHERS WHO DESIRE TO REACH CUSTOMERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY, WILL FIND IT TO THEIR INTEREST TO ADVERTISE IN THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.—The circulation of THE TRIBUNE is larger than that of any other Newspaper, and it is read by the most enterprising, thrifty, and industrious classes. Advertisements inserted in each of the editions of THE TRIBUNE, DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, and WEEKLY, will be read by nearly a million of people, and no investment pays a business man so well as the money he spends in judicious advertising. The investigation by the Mayor and Comptroller of the City resulted in THE DAILY TRIBUNE as being one of the two papers having the largest daily circulation, and its weekly edition is acknowledged to be far greater than that of any other Newspaper.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE.

Ordinary advertisements, classified under appropriate heads, 10 cents per line each insertion, or Two Dollars per line per month.

LEADED AND FANCY DISPLAYED ADVERTISEMENTS—Charged solid space.

SPECIAL NOTICES—FIRE Page—FIFTEEN CENTS a line each insertion. Nothing inserted for less than SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS each insertion.

BUSINESS NOTICES—SIX CENTS a line each insertion. Nothing inserted for less than ONE DOLLAR each insertion.

IN CITY ITEMS—Preceded by the word [Advertisement]—TEN CENTS a line each insertion. Nothing inserted for less than ONE DOLLAR each insertion.

ABOUT NINE WORDS AVERAGE A LINE.

Deaths and Marriages are charged FIFTY CENTS.

SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

ORDINARY ADVERTISING—TWENTY-FIVE CENTS a line each insertion.

ITEM—[Advertisement]—FIFTY CENTS a line each insertion.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

ORDINARY ADVERTISING—$1 a line each insertion.

ITEM—In the News Column, preceded by word [Advertisement]—$2 a line each insertion.

Nothing inserted for less than $5.

No less by the quarter or year.

Address THE TRIBUNE, No. 154 Nassau-st., New-York.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE must be handed in to-day.

FLANNEL TRAVELING SHIRTS.
EXTRA HEAVY
CASSIMERE TRAVELING SHIRTS,
A VERY SUPERIOR ARTICLE, by
DEWELL & CO.,
BROADWAY, corner of Grand-st.
BROADWAY, corner of Warren-st.

A 1 FURNITURE.
$100,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
BY DEGRAAF & TAYLOR,
No. 61 BOWERY.
Offer their entire stock at lower rates than any other establishment in the City
FOR CASH.
Consisting of
ROSEWOOD PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE,
In Brocatel, Delaine and Plush,
MAHOGANY, WALNUT AND IMITATION
FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
All goods warranted as represented.

BEDS, MATTRESSES, &c.,
GOOD AND CHEAP, AT
WILLARD'S,
No. 324 Bleecker-st.,
Corner Houston.

GOURAUD'S LIQUID HAIR DYE IS, WITHOUT exception or resurrection, the very best ever invented, equally celebrated is GOURAUD'S MEDICATED SOAP, for curing pimples, freckles, sallowness, chapped, roughness, &c. POUDRE SUBTILE removes hair from any part of the body. Liquid Rouge, Lily White and Blue Glass—unrivalled—used during a period of a quarter of a century has fully established the excellency of GOURAUD'S preparations. They can be found at Dr. FELIX GOURAUD'S new and splendid depot, No. 448 Broadway, near Grand—removed from No. 2 Union-sq.

POLITICAL.

CONVENTION OF LOYAL LEAGUES.

A Convention of Loyal Leagues of the State of New-York will be held at Utica, on the morning of TUESDAY, Oct. 20, 1863, at 12 o'clock, to consider in what manner they may aid the Government in the prosecution of the war to the final and complete overthrow of the rebellion, against its authority and the reestablishment of the National unity.

The Loyal Leagues of the State are respectfully invited to meet in their several localities and appoint two delegates to represent them in the Convention.

Every Loyal League in the State is earnestly invited to be represented.

STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

1st, GEORGE OPDYKE, New-York.
JAMES T. BRADY, New-York.
2. ALEX. DAVIDSON, Haverstraw, Rockland.
3. J. O. RODDYE, Brooklyn, Kings.
4. THOMAS H. CARROLL, Troy, Rensselaer.
JNO. C. NEWKIRK, Hudson, Columbia.
5. JNO. F. HAYENS, Canton, St. Lawrence.
D. L. BERRY, Fonda, Montgomery.
6. N. T. SHERMAN, New-Hartford, Oneida.
F. B. LANSING, Watertown, Jefferson.
6. ABRM. LAWRENCE, Havana, Schuyler.
EZRA CORNELL, Ithaca, Tompkins.
7. L. ENDRESS, Dansville, Livingston.
ADOLPHUS MORSE, Rochester, Monroe.
8. HARRY WILBUR, Batavia, Genesee.
SAM. H. COLE, Albion, Orleans.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Chairman.
THOMAS B. CARROLL, JNO. ADDEN STEVENS, Jr. } Secretaries.

Loyal Journals throughout the State will please insert the foregoing call.

RALLY! RALLY!! RALLY!!!
XXTH WARD RATIFICATION MEETING
IN THE
UNION STATE TICKET,
AT LINCOLN HALL,
(Corner of 23d-st. and 8th-av.)
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 7, 1863,
at 8 o'clock.
Addresses by
Gen. COCHRANE,
Hon. HORACE GREELEY,
Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND,
Hon. E. E. STANTON,
A. T. DUERNHOOPER, Esq.,
ISAAC J. OLIVER, Esq.
Seats reserved for ladies.

UNION MEETING.

The Union men of New-York will be addressed at
COOPER INSTITUTE
On
FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 9, 1863, at 7½ o'clock,
By
HON. HENRY WINTER DAVIS,
of Maryland,
AND
HON. HENRY J. RAYMOND,
of New-York.
By order of State Central Committee.

HEADQUARTERS UNION GENERAL COMMITTEE, Oct. 5, 1863.—At a meeting of this Committee, at their Headquarters, No. 680 Broadway, on Monday evening, Oct. 5, 1863, the following call was unanimously adopted:

To the Loyal Union Electors of the City of New-York:

Whereas, At a regular meeting of this Committee, held on the evening of Sept. 15, 1863, resolutions were adopted indorsing the Union State ticket, and pledging it our warmest support; and,

Whereas, It is the desire of this Committee to secure the active cooperation of all loyal citizens, irrespective of party affiliations for its triumphant election, and, by discarding all party ties, to unite them with our organization, for the sole purpose of elevating to positions of public trust pure and loyal men, who will be as loyal to the time being, and possess the energy and vigor of purpose for national enlistment, lay aside all party prejudices, be stand by our government, and the constitutional authorities in vindicating the supremacy of law and order, and of maintaining the integrity of our national domain against the assaults of foreign foes and domestic traitors; and

Whereas, The organization heretofore known as the Republican Central Committee, has recently thrown off its strict party lines, and assumed the name of this Committee, as we believe for a patriotic purpose; therefore,

Be it

Resolved, That all loyal citizens, irrespective of party, are hereby invited to unite with the local Union Associations, organized under this General Committee, in selecting delegates to the various Nominating Conventions under this call, and in all their efforts to secure the elevation to place and power of none but reliable men, whose election to office shall be a guaranty that our local interests will be faithfully guarded, and whose unswerving faith in and fidelity to the Union shall tend to strengthen the arms of the Government in all its work. And to that end it is hereby ordered.

That the said several Union Ward Associations meet at their respective headquarters on FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 9, 1863, (polls to remain open from 7 to 9 o'clock,) and cast by ballot delegates to the several nominating Conventions as follows:

1. To a County Convention, to nominate candidates for the office of Register and Supervisor. One delegate from each two Election Districts, with one for each odd district in the wards having odd districts in the ward.

2. To a Judiciary Convention, to nominate candidates for the office of surrogate, Recorder, Justice of the Supreme Court, two Justices of the Superior Court, and Judges of the Common Pleas and Marine Courts. Delegates to be elected in the same manner as to the County Convention.

3. Delegates equal in number to the election districts of the wards to Senatorial Conventions, to nominate State Senators.

4. Delegates equal in number to the number of election districts to Assembly Conventions, to nominate Assemblymen.

The County Convention will meet at Union Headquarters, No. 680 Broadway, on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 12, 1863, at 7½ o'clock.

The Judiciary Convention will meet at the same place and hour on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 13, 1863.

The Senatorial Convention will meet on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 14, 1863, at 8 o'clock,

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A S CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT young woman, a situation as chambermaid; is a first-class chambermaid; can be unexcelled for neatness; the best of City references given. Call at No. 302 6th-av.

A S CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a tidy Protestant girl as nurse and chambermaid, or as chambermaid and waitress; is a good plain sewer; can give the best of City references; can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 305 Ninth-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

A S CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and sewing, or as waiting in a private family; has the best of references from her last place. Call for two days, at No. 40 East-st., between 4th and Houston ave.

A S CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young Protestant woman to do chamber-work and help with the washing and ironing, or to do plain cooking, washing and ironing. No objections going to a hotel. Call for two days at No. 360 2d-av.

A S CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A GIRL OF NEAT and quiet habits wants a situation as chambermaid and fine dress worker and ironer, or waitress. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 46 West 35th-st.

A S CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Protestant young woman to do chamber-work and light waiting or fine washing. Call at No. 249 West 27th-st.

A S CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable woman wants a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; good City references. Call for 3 days, at No. 206 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th ave.

A S CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and assist with waiting; City references. Call at No. 27 Union-court, University-place, between 12th and 13th sts.

A S CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable Welsh girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; can do fine washing. Call for two days, at No. 211 West 18th-st., near 6th-av., basement door.

A S CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Situation wanted as first-class chambermaid and waitress; will dress alone; good City references as to honesty and capability. Apply at No. 27 West 27th-st.

A S COOKS.—WANTED, BY TWO PROTESTANT women, German and English, situations as first-class cooks; understand cooking in all its branches; excellent City reference. Can be seen at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 128 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

A S COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook in a private family; understands all branches in the line of cooking; the best of City reference can be given from her last place. Call at No. 100 18th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

A S COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by an English Protestant woman, who is a first-class cook and well recommended. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place, from 10 to 4 o'clock.

A S COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A competent woman, as first-class cook; she thoroughly understands her business, and can do all kinds of cooking; can give the best of City references. Apply at No. 267 7th-av.

A S COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman, a situation as cook and to assist in the washing of a small family; the best of reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 30 West 18th-st.

A S COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook in a private family or first-class boarding house. Apply at No. 1,123 Broadway, corner of 26th-st.

A S COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, who understands cooking in all its branches. Would be willing to assist with the washing. Has the best of references from her last place. Can be seen at No. 324 Eighth-av., one door from 27th-st.

A S COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young girl, with good City reference, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer. Call at No. 146 East 26th-st.

A S COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY a first-class cook, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands meats, poultry, baking, pastry, soups and jellies; wages $12; also, by a thorough laundress, who does up linens in magnificent style; wages $8. Call at or address No. 159 East 21st-st.

A S COOKS, WASHERS AND IRONERS.—Experienced waiters, nurses, housekeepers and general servants; supplied domestics of different nations, whose references are to the first families, are now disengaged at MANNING'S spacious offices, (A. A. Low's Building,) corner Court and Joralemon sts., Brooklyn. Established under the most distinguished patronage.

A S COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or as do the housework of a small family; is a good plain cook, and an excellent washer and ironer, and can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 233 8th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., second floor, front room.

A S COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a young woman, as cook, washer and ironer; has the best of references from last place. Call at 141 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th ave., third floor, back room.

A S LAUNDRESS, WANTED, BY A VERY respectable woman, a situation as laundress, by the day or week, or as nurse or housecleaning; is very satisfactory to those may require her services; is also an excellent nurse to a sick lady. Can be seen for one week. Apply at No. 464 West 26th-st., corner of 10th-av., to Mrs. Dunbar.

A S LAUNDRESS.—A WELL-RECOMMENDED girl wants a situation as laundress, or to do chamber-work and assist in sewing in a respectable, private family. Best of City reference. Call at No. 62 West Washington-place, top floor.

A S LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as first-class laundress and chambermaid; can bring the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 29 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

A S LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted a situation by a respectable Protestant girl as lady's maid and seamstress; or would care for young children. Can be seen at No. 223 East 16th-st.

A S NURSE.—A CAPABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as nurse, to take care of an infant or would take charge of older children; is a good seamstress; can be recommended by a family she has lived with for eight years. Can be seen for two days at No. 254 West 37th-st.

A S INFANT'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A Protestant woman, a situation as infant's nurse; is capable of taking the entire charge of it from its birth; can bring it up by hand; is a good seamstress, or can wait on an invalid lady; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 63 West 32d-st.

A S INFANT'S NURSE, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable Protestant young woman, as infant's nurse and to do plain sewing; has best of references from former employers. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av., late Bookham & Bedell, of 140 Grand-st.

A S INFANT'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by an American Protestant woman, as infant's nurse and seamstress. Call for two days at No. 67 West 19th-st.

A S CHILD'S NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE woman, who is capable of taking care of a child from its birth, desires a situation as child's nurse in a respectable family. Can be seen at No. 67 West 18th-st.

A S NURSE OR SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable Protestant woman an engagement as nurse or seamstress; can cut and fit dresses; is thoroughly by connoisseur to take charge of an infant from birth; can wait on an invalid lady; can also speak the English, French and German languages. Can be seen for two days at Mrs. Steinman's watchmaker's and jewelry store, No. 403 3d-av., near 32d-st.

A S NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A young woman wants a situation as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking entire charge of an infant from its infancy; has the best of reference, between three and four years, from her last place. Call at No. 220 East 41st-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

A S NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid, and seamstress. May be seen for two days at the residence of her last employer, No. 60 2d-av.

A S NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can take full charge of a child; can give 6 years' best City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 44 West 30th-st.

A S NURSE OR SEAMSTRESS.—SITUATION wanted as nurse or seamstress; can cut and fit; three years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 206 6th-av., near 24th-st., for two days.

A S SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a young woman, as seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses and do all kinds of family sewing; also to sew to growing children, or can do light chamber work, if required; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 376 6th-av.—not in the office, but on the floor above, for two days.

A S SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable Protestant woman; experienced. She thoroughly understands dressmaking, and is a good plain sewer, that can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Has the best of City references. Call for a week at No. 25 East 22d-st.

A S SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as seamstress in a private family; can do all kinds of sewing; would assist in the care of growing children, or do light chamber work if required; can give good City references. Call at No. 31 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th ave., third floor. Can be seen for two days.

A S SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A young woman, lately arrived from England, wishes a situation as seamstress and chambermaid; she thoroughly understands her business. Address or apply to S. A., No. 37 32d-st., near 3d-av., third floor, front room.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG lady of education, in any respectable business. Address E. M. S., Box No. 1,002 Post-office.

LADIES' MONTHLY NURSE, (COLORED.)—Attends to any sickness. Apply at No. 169 West 30th-st. Good reference.

TO EMPLOYERS.—SITUATIONS WANTED for six good Protestant cooks; will assist in washing; English, Scotch, American and others; willing and obliging, with good references. Also, 4 good nurses and housemaids, 10 chambermaids and laundresses; have a large number of smart girls for several housework; 6 English, tidy girls, lately landed, and also colored girls. Employers please observe that they can be well supplied with girls of all nations and professions, by applying at EDWELEY'S Select Female Employment Office, No. 16 East 12th-st., between 3d and 4th ave.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A S DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant Young woman, a situation in a private family to do dressmaking, understands cutting and fitting thoroughly. Much desired No. 36 East 13th-st., third floor.

A S DRESSMAKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes to go out by the day or week to dressmaking; references given. Call at No. 1,101 Broadway, between 24th and 25th sts., in the millinery and dry-goods.

A S HOUSEKEEPER.—A RESPECTABLE American lady wishes a situation as above; is perfectly competent, and can furnish the best of references. Can be seen by applying to A. M. SEE, No. 21 6th-av.

A S HOUSEKEEPER.—A LADY WISHES A situation in a gentleman's family, (widower,) where she can feel at home; is cheerful and fond of children. Address, for 3 days, H. A. B., Brooklyn Post-office.

A S WASHER AND IRONER.—A YOUNG woman wishes a situation as fine washer and ironer; understands French finishing; has the best of City references. Call at No. 149 Sullivan-st., between 17th and 18th sts.

A S WAITRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a competent waitress, who understands her business thoroughly, in a private family; has lived over six years with her last employer; has the best of City references. Call at No. 132 East 18th-st., between 2d and 3d ave.

A S WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant German girl, a situation as first-class waitress; perfectly understands her business; has excellent City references. Can be seen at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 128 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

A S WAITRESS.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable young woman, as waitress; has no objection to do chamber-work and plain sewing; understands her business thoroughly; best of City references. Apply at No. 203 West 26th-st., third floor, front room.

A S WAITRESS.—A WELL-RECOMMENDED girl wants a situation as waitress in a respectable family; understands her business. Best of City reference. Call at No. 62 West Washington-place, top floor.

A S WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a most experienced girl, with three years' City reference, a situation as waitress and chambermaid; would assist with the washing and ironing; wages $7 and 8. Call or address No. 148 East 22d-st.

A S GENERAL SERVANT, OR LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl to do housework in a small private family, or as laundress, or as chambermaid and seamstress. Can be seen for two days, at No. 190 East 12th-st.

A COMPETENT WOMAN WISHES TO take in washing; no objection to work out by the day or week; best of City references. Call at No. 13 Sutton-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

MALES.

CLERKSHIP WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER would like to procure a situation as clerk in a wholesale grocery, provision, or flour store; he has had several years' experience in a first-class retail grocery, and can give the most satisfactory references as to character, ability, &c. Address F. W., Box No. 178 Times Office.

A S COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED AS coachman, by a sober and industrious man; has had long experience, both in the old country and here; can come well recommended from his last employer. Call on or address J. T. F., for two days, at R. Lowden's, No. 79 Bleecker-st.

A S COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman, by a respectable man; has long experience in the City, and has just returned from the country, and left on account of his employer not keeping horses; has best of City references. Can be seen for three days at the livery stables, corner of 12th-st. and 6th-av.

A S COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable young man who understands his business perfectly well; is a good and careful driver; has the best of City references. Call or address C. H., No. 356 Broadway, corner of 12th-st.

A S COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable man of long experience in the care and treatment of horses; is a most competent groom and a good steady driver; has good City references. Address E. M., Box No. 203 Times Office.

A S COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a steady man who has lived with the most respectable families in the City; can give the best of the highest City recommendation. Address F. M., Box No. 216 Times Office.

A S COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A PROTestant young single man wants the above situation; he fully understands the business; good references. Address E. M., Box No. 106 Times Office.

A S COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A young single man wants the above situation; he thoroughly understands his business; good City references. Address M. O., Box No. 209 Times Office.

A S GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a German, as practical gardener, with a small family, in a gentleman's place; has the best of references. Address D. G., at Mr. Schlosser's, No. 118 Barker-st., Newark, N. J.

A S GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—Wanted, a situation by a sober, steady man, as gardener and coachman, or either; knows his business; will be found willing and obliging; make himself generally useful. Address R. F., Box No. 107 Times Office.

A S MANNURSE.—A LADY WISHES TO PROcure a situation for a man nurse; he has lived in her family for three years and only leaves on account of the death of the patient; he has also had ten years' hospital practice and can bring the highest testimonials from the resident physicians of those hospitals and kind disposition. Address Box No. 221 Post-office.

A S WAITER.—A WAITER'S SITUATION wanted, by an Englishman, a Protestant single man who understands his business; has good City references. Address JOHN THOMAS, Redesty bookstore, East 12th-st., near Broadway.

A S WAITER.—SITUATION AS WAITER WANTed, by a young man, in a private family or boarding-house. Apply at No. 150 West 26th-st., till Saturday.

CALIFORNIA.—A SITUATION WANTED, TO go to California as clerk, agent or valet, by a respectable American man, (single,) with some responsible party; first-class references in New-York and San Francisco given. For particulars address CALIFORNIA, Box No. 142 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

RAILROAD LABORERS WANTED.—Five hundred railroad laborers wanted to work on the Leavenworth, Pawnee and Western Railroad, now called the Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division.

For further information, apply at our office, No. 63 Shawnee-st., or to W. L. B. WILCOX, engineer in charge of the work on the line of the road.

ROSS, STEELE & CO.

LEAVENWORTH CITY, Sept. 26, 1863.

AMERICAN BOY WANTED IN A BOOKSTORE. Address JOHN C. BROUGHTON, No. 13 Bible House, N. Y.

AN ENTRY CLERK, &c.—WANTED, IN A dry goods commission house, a young man with some experience as entry clerk or assistant book-keeper. Address, with references and particulars, Box No. 446 General Post-office.

A COOK.—WANTED, IN A SMALL PRIVATE family, a first-class cook, who understands her business thoroughly in all its branches, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing. Best of City reference required. Apply at No. 312 Madison-av., between 9 and 12 A. M.

A COOK.—WANTED, A YOUNG WOMAN TO cook, wash and iron. One who understands her business, is tidy and industrious, and has good recommendations, may find a good home at No. 59 Orchard-st., near the Bowery.

A COOK.—WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED FEmale order-cook for a first-class restaurant and confectionery, a short distance in the country. Best of City references required. Address F., Box 180 Times Office.

A COOK.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT COOK who understands her business, and who will do a part of the washing and ironing. Apply at 63 Irving-place.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED cook; willing to assist in washing and ironing. Apply at No. 12 West 21st., between the hours of 9 and 12 o'clock A. M.

GARDENER WANTED—ONE WHO IS EXPErienced and fully acquainted with working hot and cold asparagus, transplanting trees, laying out lawns, and familiar with gardening generally in all its branches. Apply at No. 400 Bowery, from 10 to 12 o'clock A. M.

BOY WANTED—ONE WHO IS GOOD AT Express and who resides with his parents; may call after 10 o'clock at No. 13 Gold-st.

WANTED—A WOMAN WHO CAN BRING unexceptionable references as regards honesty and capability to cook, wash and iron. She must be willing to make herself generally useful. Also, a young girl as chambermaid and waitress. Apply at No. 75 7th-av., on the corner of 14th-st., from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

WANTED—A GOOD PROTESTANT GIRL IN A small family, to do first washing and ironing and take charge of a child, &c. Apply at No. 120 West 38-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO WORK AT THE manufacturing of corsets, to go a short distance in the country. One that has some knowledge of the business may address T. E., Box No. 126 Times Office.

WANTED—ALL WHO ARE NOT PAID FOR their labor or goods to call on Lawyer PECKHAM, No. 14 Chambers-st., Advice free. Divorces obtained quietly.

WANTED—A MAN TO DRIVE A HORSE AND wagon for a store; must reside in the upper part of the City, and know how to take care of a horse properly. Apply at No. 20 Peck-slip.

WANTED—TWO SMART, ACTIVE BOYS, ABOUT 16 years of age, to learn the wholesale fancy goods business. Address, with references, Box No. 2,063 Post-office.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.—BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000; Billheads, $2 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, $2 quire or 1,000 envelopes, $2 per 1,000. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 15 Ann-st., opposite the Astor House.

THE FALL AND WINTER SEASON.—Madame VERDOLET, No. 3 Clinton-place, begs the honor of announcing to their customers that they have just received from Paris a choice selection of new goods for the season, and have made in Paris specially for the exclusive use of their house.

NEW HOUSE JUST OPENING.

successfully opening for the RETAIL TRADE.

IN LINENS,
SHEETINGS, TABLE DAMASKS,
NAPKINS, CLOTHS—beautiful patterns,
SHIRTING LINENS, very superior make.
IN BLANKETS,
ARMY, MACKINAW,
COLORED, BERTH AND HOTEL.
Superior qualities, and a large assortment in English and American.
RED BLANKETS, all sizes.
QUILTS,
and every variety of Counterpins, Nainsooks and WHITE GOODS.
Every inducement offered to those desiring to buy at low prices.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

COVERINGS AND CURTAINS.
We shall exhibit on MONDAY, entirely NEW STUFFS, in every variety of material, for CURTAINS AND COVERINGS, very desirable patterns and colors. Imported expressly for our Retail Trade.
NEW CHINTZE AND SILK COVERINGS.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

AT LEGRAIN'S,
MONDAY, OCTOBER 5.
Just opened a NEW FLOOR, with a full assortment of CLOTH FOR LADIES.
FLANNELS
AND WHITE GOODS.
These three departments being an addition to the business, the goods will be sold without profit during the first three months.
LEGRAIN,
No. 139 Broadway, and No. 1 Waverley-place.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL OPEN THEIR NEW CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS
On THURSDAY, October 8.
ALSO,
A CHOICE COLLECTION OF REAL INDIA CAMEL'S-HAIR SHAWLS AND SCARFS.
CANAL-ST., cor. of MERCER.

RICH SILKS.
IMPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE RETAIL TRADE PER STEAMER CHINA, AND WILL BE OPENED ON MONDAY, OCT. 5, MOIRE ANTIQUE, MAGNIFICENT QUALITY, in all the new and most desirable shades.
PLAIN AND BROCHE TAFFETAS, RICH AND ELEGANT FOR EVENING DRESSES.
BUYERS WILL FIND THESE GOODS WORTHY OF THEIR ATTENTION.
—ALSO—
BLACK, PLAIN AND FANCY SILKS, IN GREAT VARIETY.
STRANG & ADRIANCE,
No. 255 Broadway.

DRY GOODS AT RETAIL.
STRANG & ADRIANCE,
No. 255 Broadway,
Between Leonard and Franklin sts., New-York,
HAVE NOW OPEN,
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF NEW FALL DRESS GOODS, consisting of
BLACK, PLAIN AND FANCY SILKS, in great variety,
MERINOS,
OTTOMANS,
ALPACCAS,
EMPRESS CLOTHS,
PLAIN and FIGURED POPLINS, WOOL PLAIDS,
ALL OF WHICH WILL BE OFFERED AT VERY LOW PRICES.

R. H. MACY,
IS NOW OPENING
All the new styles of LADIES' SILK SCARFS.
All qualities of FUSHER and THREAD VEILS.
Full stock of REAL LACES.
Full stock of IMITATION LACES.
Barbes, Coiffures, Lace Shawls, Mantillas, etc., etc., etc.
A job lot of
6,000 YDS. CAMBRIC NEEDLE-WORKED FLOUNCINGS
will be offered on MONDAY MORNING, from 8c. a yard to 62 1/2c. a yard.
These are the whole importation, and are
THE CHEAPEST LOT WE EVER OFFERED.
Job lot of
Cambric Needle-worked Bands, Collars, Sets and Sleeves,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
Infants' Waists and Dress and a large stock of Cambric Edgings and Insertions.
WHITE GOODS AND FLANNELS.
All qualities of
BOOK, SWISS, NAINSOOK, PLAID AND STRIPED MUSLINS.
All qualities of
FLANNELS FROM THE BEST MANUFACTURERS
Job lots in Towels.
Job lots in Fine Scotch Diapers.
Job lots in
DOTTED AND FIGURED SWISS MUSLIN.
A full assortment of
NOTTINGHAM LACES, TIDIES, &c.
Job lots of
EMBROIDERED CURTAIN MUSLINS.
A full assortment of
LACE CURTAINS, new and elegant designs.
VESTIBULE LACES OF ALL STYLES.
YANKEE NOTIONS.
Full stock of Braids, Spool-Cotton, Silk Tapes, Combs and Brushes, Perfumery, &c.
RIBBONS AND MILLINERY GOODS.
BEST QUALITY HAT RIBBONS,
All the desirable shades.
All the widths and colors of the
SCOTCH PLAID RIBBONS,
NOW SO FASHIONABLE.
Full stock of
BEST QUALITY BLACK VELVET RIBBONS,
VELVET RIBBONS WHITE AND COLORED,
BONNET VELVETS AND SILKS,
TRIMMED RIBBONS,
FROM AUCTION,
100 Cartons FALL COLORS FANCY HAT RIBBONS,
BUGLE GIMPS AND SKIRT BRAIDS.
Full stock of
OSTRICH FEATHERS AND PLUMES DE COQUE,
For trimming Misses' and Children's Hats.
Finest quality of
PARIS FLOWERS, BRIDAL WREATHS, STRAW BONNETS, RUCHES, MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S FELT HATS, of all styles, for Fall wear.
KID GLOVES.
Now opening,
1,000 Dozen LADIES' FRENCH KID GLOVES,
Selling short, at $1 a pair,
NO BETTER QUALITY IN THIS CITY.
GENTS' KID GLOVES, best quality, at $1 25 a pair.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STORE KEEPERS.
AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
Examine RIBBONS! RIBBONS!
Examine BONNET SILKS and VELVETS!
Examine FEATHERS, FLOWERS and LACES!
Examine FELT and STRAW GOODS!
We Out Millinery dealers cheaper than down town jobbers sell whole pieces. Call.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311 1/2 Grand-st. and 65 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from Bowery.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS AT GAYNOR'S.
THE LARGEST AND MOST ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF CORSETS AND SKIRTS
ever offered at retail in the United States, wholesale and retail.
GAYNOR, Importer and Manufacturer,
No. 765 Broadway, between 9th and 10th sts.

DRESS TRIMMINGS.—NEW STYLES IN bugle trimmings, ornaments, velvet ribbons, peanut lace trimming, ribbons, alpaca and embroidery braids, cords and gimps, jets and gimps, jets in a great variety of plain and embroidered handkerchiefs, collars and cuffs, very cheap. N. B.—The largest, cheapest and best assorted stock of small wares, combs, brushes, hair-nets and fancy goods in the City; French kid gloves, only $1; sewing machine needles, for any other store, in large or small quantities, at ELGERT'S, Nos. 502 and 503 Broadway, near 12th-st., east side.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADWAY, all kinds of Children's Cloaks, Riding Hoods, Dressing Blankets, Sacks, Corsets, Chemises, Infant's Waists, Aprons, Bibs, Baskets, &c., Ladies' Embroidered Chemises and Night Gowns, Yokes, Ladies' ready-made Undergarments, Quilted Handkerchiefs, &c.; Initials and crests of arms cards and dies, Hand-stitched, table linen and pillaslips, Braiding, cotton and silk embroidery made to order. Stamping for embroidery and braiding executed perfectly. Printing for dress trimmings. Lace dress of the new.

DIVE-TWENTY BONDS.
OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,
NO. 25 WALL-ST.
The Government are now delivering the FIVE-TWENTY BONDS so rapidly that we shall hereafter be prepared to fill orders without the delay heretofore experienced.
We shall endeavor to keep a supply of all denominations on hand for immediate delivery.
We also buy and sell at market rates:
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of '81.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, and all GOVERNMENT STOCKS.
BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and Investors will find it prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.
DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made on favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.
FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
In GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 25 WALL-ST.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,
GOVERNMENT AGENCY
FOR
THE NATIONAL LOAN.
WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, October, 1863.
This Bank has been appointed a Government Agent for the sale and distribution of United States 5-20 Bonds, and is now ready to receive orders and subscriptions for the same in sums to buyers, of the denominations of $50, $100, $500 and $1,000, or in Certificates of Registered Stock in the proportion of the subscription.
These Bonds will be furnished at par, interest to commence on the day we receive the money, and a commission of one-eighth of one per cent. will be allowed to banks, bankers, savings banks and dealers in Government securities.
The Government is now able to supply Bonds with very little delay, but for the greater convenience of the public we propose to keep always on hand a full supply of Coupon Bonds, of the several denominations, for immediate delivery.
This Bank will also deal largely in all classes of Government Securities, and will, at all times, buy or sell them at very favorable rates.
Accounts opened with this Bank will receive the greatest care and attention, and interest will be allowed on deposits on such accounts as may be agreed upon.
Our correspondence with all accessible points in the United States and Canadas, enables us to receive collections, Domestic and Foreign Exchanges, &c., on as advantageous terms as any other institution in the country.
SAMUEL C. THOMPSON, President.
JAMES CURPEEY, Cashier.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
Office of
PARKE & BOWDOIN,
No. 16 Wall-st., corner of Pearl-st.
U. S. 5-20 6 PER CENT. BONDS
In all denominations constantly on hand, and ready for immediate delivery, at PAR and Interest. To Brokers and Bankers the usual commission allowed.
Stock and Bonds bought and sold on commission at the Brokers' Board; Mercantile Paper and Loans Negotiated.

NOTICE.
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
Two thousand shares of the Capital Stock of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, having been subscribed, and ten per cent. thereof paid to the Treasurer of said Company, a meeting of the subscribers of the Stock of said Company, for the election of Directors thereof, will be held at the office of said Company, No. 34 William-st., in the City of New-York, on the 20th day of October next, at noon.
HENRY V. POOR, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 26, 1863.

EDWARD KING
Offers his services as the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI R. R. CO.,
CHILLICOTHE, O., Sept. 29, 1863.
NOTICE.—THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTION was adopted by the Board of Directors the 11th of March, 1863:
Resolved—That, as a guarantee of the punctual payment of the interests upon the funded debt of this Company, the first net earnings in cash half of the fiscal year, to the extent necessary for the purpose, shall be set off and immediately deposited, as follows, viz.: so much as may be necessary to pay the coupons on the sterling bonds in the London Joint Stock Bank, and such sum as may be necessary to pay the coupons on the dollar bonds in New-York, which deposits shall be held subject to this purpose only, and that public notice of the deposit shall be duly made by publication in Cities of Cincinnati and New-York in such manner as the President may direct.
The net earnings for the month of July being more than sufficient for the purpose, funds have been deposited with the London Joint Stock Bank in London and with Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., in New-York, for payment of the coupons due 1st February next.
Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co. will pay the coupons on presentation, deducting interest at six per cent. per annum.
WM. E. WATSON Secretary.
New-York, Sept. 26, 1863.

THE NEW-YORK SHAREHOLDERS OF THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY are requested to meet in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, No. 62 William-st., on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7, at 1 o'clock
(Signed) WM. E. DODGE,
WILSON G. HUNT,
PETER COOPER,
E. M. ARCHBALD,
WM. SHERMAN,
CYRUS W. FIELD, Directors.

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY,
BUREAU OF RECEIPTS OF TAXES,
No. 2 Cortlandt-st. (basement).
TO THE HOLDERS OF FIVE PER CENT. COMPROMISE BONDS OF THE COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, PENN.—By acts of Assembly, Jan. 29 and April 22, 1863, the Sinking Fund Commissioners are directed to purchase the same at the lowest offered rates, these bonds, to the amount of the Sinking Fund, $25,000, appropriated for their redemption.
SEALED PROPOSALS, with price for Coupon or Registered Bonds, addressed to the office, marked "Sinking Fund Commissioners," will be received until Oct. 20.
HENRY LAMBERT, Comptroller.

CINCINNATI, WILMINGTON AND LAWRENCEVILLE RAILROAD.—Holders of the securities of the above-named Company, including contractors and Seeting debt creditors, are requested to state the terms of reorganization and to assign their bonds, evidences of indebtedness and certificates of stock to the undersigned, at their office, No. 52 William-st., in order to participate in the purchase of the road.
CHARLES MORAN, Purchaser,
No. 10 Wall-st., New-York.
VERMILYE & CO.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1863.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY INCOME BOND COUPONS.—The amount of the coupons due Oct. 1, on the income Bonds of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, has been placed to the credit of the holders, and will be paid to them on presentation.
G. S. ROBBINS & SON,
No. 54 William-st.

GREEN BAY, MILWAUKEE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD BONDS.—The coupons due 10th October, 1863, on the above bonds, will be paid on and after that day, at our office, No. 32 Wall-st., where also the bonds which then mature may be exchanged for first mortgage 7 P. ct. bonds of the Chicago and Milwaukee Railway Company, (consolidated,) maturing 1st July, 1886.
SCHUCHARDT & SCHRAMM.

NOTICE.—SAINT MARY'S FALLS SHIP CANAL COMPANY.—This Company having nearly made a division of most of their lands, with the view of closing up the concern, the outstanding bonds of the Company will be paid on presentation, at No. 42 City Exchange, Boston, before Nov. 1, 1863, by
J. W. BROOKS.
Boston, Sept. 30, 1863.

OFFICE OF LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO DELIVER, upon application, 5-20's 6 per cent. bonds in all denominations, at par.
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Agents for the U. S. 5-20 Loan.

NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1863.
TWENTY-FIFTH SEMI-ANNUAL QUARTERLY Dividend of Three per Cent. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Bank, (free of Government tax,) payable on demand.
OTIS E. COOKE, Cashier.

BUREAU OF RECEIPTS OF TAXES,
No. 2 Chambers-st.
NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—THE BOOKS for taxes on personal estate will be opened for payment at this office on MONDAY, Oct. 5. Due notice will be given when the books for real estate will be open.
JNO. MURPHY, Receiver.

"ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY."—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by
McANDREW & WAHN, No. 12 Pine-st.

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers.
By A. G. BEMINGHAM & CO.,
No. 52 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE—STOCK OF THE WESTERN UNION Telegraph Company,
Stock of the Pacific Telegraph Company.
VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 Wall-st.

WANTED—A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS OF the Receiver's Certificates of the People's Bank of Paterson, New-Jersey. Apply to
WM. H. MARSTON, No. 36 Wall-st.

CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO AND CALIFORNIA State coupons bought or collected at best rates
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Will continue to furnish
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
as long as issued by the Government, at prevailing interest.
To Banks and Bankers the usual Commission allowed.
The Department at Washington having filled all back orders for these Bonds, we are now prepared to furnish them without the delay heretofore experienced.
6 PER CENT. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
6 PER CENT COUPON BONDS, of 1881.
For sale at market rates.
The Coupons for November Interest on Five-Twenty Bonds received, and credited at Market rate of Gold.

BOTTOMLEY.—WANTED, ON BOTTOMLEY ON the hull and cargo of the vessel CHARLES MARTEL, the sum of from $2,000 to $10,000, for which sealed proposals will be received at the office of the FRENCH CONSUL, until Tuesday, the 6th inst., at noon.

INSURANCE SCRIP—ATLANTIC, 1863; Union, 1863; Commercial, 1863; New-York, 1863—wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 48 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
CLEVELAND, OHIO, Sept. 22, 1863.
A DIVIDEND ON THE CAPITAL STOCK of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company of Four (4) per Cent. has this day been declared by the Board of Directors out of the earnings of the six months ending Nov. 1 next, payable at the office of Messrs. VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE SHORTEST TIME by Dr. WARD, No. 2 [illegible] Dr. WARD [illegible] Dr. WARD [illegible] Dr. WARD

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHAMPION

$2,000,000 IN TREASURE.

The steamship *Champion*, Capt. THORNDAUNE, from Aspinwall, Sept. 27, arrived at this port last evening. She brings the following specie list:

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Order	[illegible]	Jas. Lick & Brewster	[illegible]
A. S. Rosenbaum & Co.	[illegible]	S. B. Newton & Co.	[illegible]
J. Cohen & Co.	[illegible]	Kittle & Co.	[illegible]
Dodge, Sprague & Co.	[illegible]	Rosalia, Sherman & Co.	[illegible]
Wells, Fargo & Co.	[illegible]	Do	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]		

FROM ASPINWALL.

Schmitz & Hoffman	[illegible]	Heyman & Co.	[illegible]
Palmer & Potts	[illegible]	Order	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]		

CENTRAL AMERICA.

PANAMA, Sunday, Sept. 27, 1863.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamship *Guatemala*, Capt. Dow, arrived at Panama from Central American ports on the 21st inst. She brought a fair amount of freight, principally for England. Our dates from Guatemala and Salvador are to the 12th of September, from Nicaragua to the 15th, and from Costa Rica to the 16th of September.

GUATEMALA AND SALVADOR.

THE WAR BETWEEN GUATEMALA AND SAN SALVADOR—NO PRESENT PROSPECT OF PEACE.

There does not seem to be any immediate prospect of a termination of the war between Guatemala and Salvador. The Nicaraguans, on behalf of themselves and Guatemala, still occupy the City of San Miguel with 1,500 men. President CARRERA, of Guatemala, still holds himself at the head of five or six thousand men in front of the City of San Salvador, but seems to be fearful of attacking President BARRIOS, for fear of disaster to himself. His plan is to keep BARRIOS inclosed in the city until his supplies give out, which it is probable he may be able to do.

On the 8th September two companies of BARRIOS' troops sallied out from their works, and attacking 200 of CARRERA's troops, defeated them, killing from 20 to 25 of them. BARRIOS is completely cut off from the coast by the occupation of Santa Tecla, on the road to the port of La Libertad, by CARRERA's troops. The troops of BARRIOS, notwithstanding their apparently desperate position, are very enthusiastic in the cause of their chief.

President CARRERA is backed by the Liberals, and apparently with reason, with favoring the plan of European recomposition of Spanish America, to which no doubt BARRIOS is heartily opposed. Guatemala has been the refuge for years of the cast-out priests and Jesuits of Mexico and other Spanish States, and the whole priesthood of these countries would gladly return to old Mother Spain and the Pope.

NICARAGUA.

President MARTINEZ has resumed his place as Chief or Executive of the State, which has been temporarily filled by Señor CASTILLO.

COSTA RICA.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS—IRISH COLONISTS—INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Elections for Members of Congress are going on without disturbance. The new Congress is to replace the one dissolved in August by President JUAREZ.

Mr. JOHN MCLEAN has made a contract to bring three hundred Irish to settle the wilds of Serapiqui and Quebrado Grande, in Costa Rica.

The Government of Costa Rica will not allow the Transit Company, it is said, to turn the waters of the Serapiqui into the San Juan River.

The time of the Belgian Company to construct a road from San José to the Serapiqui has expired, and the Government has refused to prolong it.

SOUTH AMERICA.

PANAMA, Sunday, Sept. 27, 1863.

The regular British mail steamer from Valparaiso and intermediate ports, reached Panama on the 23d inst. She brings 469,000 in specie, and a cargo of Southern products, mostly for England. Her dates from Valparaiso and Santiago de Chili are to Sept. 2, and from Lima and Callao to Sept. 14.

ECUADOR.

THE CHURCH EXACTIONS—PREPARATIONS TO REPELL INVASION.

By way of Paita we have dates to the 14th inst. from Ecuador, which leave that State in a more hopeful condition than previous accounts. Congress has so modified the obnoxious Concordat with Rome, that no objection is now raised to it even by the most liberal and enlightened citizens. It is considered doubtful if the Pope will accept it in its present condition. But one thing is quite certain, the Church will get nothing more favorable. Even the President, Don GARCIA MORENO, who is responsible for the original draft, now admits that it was wholesome in its tendencies, and is disposed to punish the monks and priests for getting him into the trouble, by throwing them all overboard. This change of front will take out one of the principal spokes in MORENO's wheel. Our Provisional President—of Colombia—complains bitterly of the Concordat, and of the conduct of Ecuador in harboring the priests who proved so contumacious among us, and recites these acts in his late proclamation, preceding the Liberals of Ecuador assistance, as good causes for intervention. Another complaint of MORENO is, that Ecuador has virtually placed herself under the protection of France, and that President MORENO is in league with the monarchists of Central South America and Mexico, to bring all the Spanish-American States again under European rule. His proclamation had caused a deal of excitement throughout Ecuador, and great preparations are making by the Government, or rather talked of, to resist an invasion which was expected from his forces on the side of the Colombian State of Cauca.

PERU.

FINANCIAL REFORM—SMALL-POX AT LIMA.

Peru, under the new administration of Gen. PEZET, is perfectly quiet. The Government is preparing to regulate the wretched monetary system of Peru by excluding the bad and depreciated silver currency of Bolivia.

The small-pox was increasing in Lima. The deaths for ten days in September were 82.

Señor JOSE MARIA SALAZAR, a leading Liberal of South America, and an accomplished writer, late editor of the Lima *Comercio*, has left Lima for his home at Bogota.

Guano freights £4 to Europe.

There is nothing worthy of note from Bolivia.

CHILI.

THE VALPARAISO AND SANTIAGO RAILROAD—BUSINESS MATTERS.

The matter of the management of the Valparaiso and Santiago Railroad was the principal topic of discussion. The President has presented a bill to Congress asking authority "to manage, rent, or sell" the road, which has cost eleven millions of dollars and twelve years of labor. It is not known which he will be authorized finally to do, though public opinion is strongly in favor of renting the line. If the people of Chili will read the history of the Michigan and other roads in the United States, while principally under the management of small politicians, they will not be at a loss as to what course to adopt. On the 26th of August the first train passed from Valparaiso through to Santiago, and the event was to have been formally opened on the anniversary of Chilian independence, the 18th September.

The Mapilocca guano, already with Bolivia, it is now thought, will be amicably arranged.

Business in Valparaiso continues dull, although at this season of the year it should be very brisk. Purchasers of cotton goods are very timid about buying, as the late news from the United States indicated an early termination of the rebellion and a consequent great decline in raw cotton. A considerable number of vessels had arrived from foreign ports, so that there is more activity in the freighting business. Orders from the coast ports are taken for Europe at 5/6 to the United States at 60 per Spanish cwt. All the specie in port will be taken at those prices. In Tacoma, 141,000 arobes had arrived within fifteen days, which will be sold at loss. Nitrate is held at 5c nominal, but no sales at that price. Holders of Copper are unwilling to sell at less than $16 cash. Flour ranges from $6 75 to $8—six months' credit. Considerable wheat has been done in Barley at 21 rials the fanega, but holders are demand $2. Exchange on London, 60 days, 42d. per dollar; 30 days, 41½d. On Paris, 6f. 65c. to 6f. 70c. On the United States, "10 to 20 per cent. discount."

URAGUAY.

THE WAR PROGRESSING SLOWLY.

There does not seem to be any speedy prospect of the termination of the war in this State. Gen. [illegible] still besieged by the Government troops, but the Revolutionists do not seem disposed to hazard a battle.

COLONIES.

Presidential Election in Colombia—Outrage of the Georgia and Alabama—Loss of the American Ship Northern Crown.

PANAMA, Sunday, Sept. 27, 1863.

We have no local news of any particular interest. The State continues quiet—the only matter of discussion being the coming election for the Chief of the Republic. Public opinion seems to be divided between the present Provisional President, Gen. MOSQUERA and Señor MURILLO, Colombian Minister to Washington—with the chances, as things now stand, in favor of the latter. A report is current here that Gen. MOSQUERA has requested a new meeting of the Panama Legislature, to revise its action in designating Señor MURILLO as its choice, on the ground of some irregularity in the proceedings. But this is probably not true.

The British Steamship Company between Panama and Valparaiso and intermediate ports, announce their intention to double the service on the route. This Company has been in operation for about twenty years, with liberal subsidies, and runs a fortnightly line, connecting with fine side-wheel steamers from Aspinwall to Southampton, touching at St. Thomas for the West India and Mexican mails. New steamers, of large size and great power, are now in course of construction in England, and will be put on from Panama to Valparaiso the coming year, when the service will be weekly with this whole coast to Europe.

There are yet some cases of small-pox in Panama and Aspinwall, but the epidemic is decreasing.

A South American paper announces that Señor SARMIENTO, now Governor of the Argentine Province of San Juan, is to be sent as the Argentine Minister Plenipotentiary to Washington.

The Valparaiso papers report some doings of the British pirates *Georgia* and *Alabama*, a portion of which may be new to you. The *Georgia* burnt, near the Island of Trinidad, the American bark *Conservation*, bound from the United States to Shanghai. The crew were placed on the American ship *City of Bath*, the master of which was forced to bond his vessel.

On the night of the 22d July, lat. 12 S., lon. 26 W., a boat came alongside the *Alabama* for Bahia, which boat proved to be from the *Alabama*. The *Alabama* was offered two chronometers to take 26 persons from burned vessels in Bahia, but refused. The *Alabama* then bore to the southwest.

Capt. HERSHAW, of the Hamburg ship *Albertina*, on the 6th day of August, off Cape Horn, in a strong gale from the southeast, at 6½ o'clock P. M., saw a vessel on fire at a great distance, which burned (a light blue flame) till 12½ o'clock at night. The next day, on getting near the wreck, she was so much destroyed that the Captain could not tell if she were a bark or a ship, and could find nothing of her crew.

The ship *Harry of the West*, 150 days from Boston, for San Francisco, put into Valparaiso for water, Aug. 31. She was fifty-five days off Cape Horn.

The American bark *Frances Palmer* arrived at Valparaiso on the 23d of August, with the officers and crew of the American ship *Northern Crown*, which latter vessel foundered at sea on her voyage from the Chincha Islands to Havre, with guano. In lat. 34° S., after being thirty days out, she strong aleak, the master altered his course to the north, when, in 30° S., on the 15th of August, in a severe gale, her leaks increased to such an alarming extent that the crew thought themselves in great luck when the *Frances Palmer* hove in sight and took them off, which she did with great labor and danger to herself. The *Northern Crown* went down soon after the crew were taken off. The United States Consul sent them to the hospital on their arrival at Valparaiso. Capt. MEADER goes to New-York from Aspinwall to-day.

The Vanderbilt steamer *Champion* arrived at Aspinwall on the morning of the 25th at 2 o'clock—only ten days and fourteen hours in making 1,900 miles!

The United States sloop-of-war *St. Marys* and the United States gunboat *Saginaw* are at Panama. No United States vessel at Aspinwall.

The Governor of the State of Panama has issued a decree that the holders of Treasury notes of the State shall convert them into consolidated bonds at an interest of one and a half per centum a month.

SPIRIT OF THE RICHMOND PRESS.

COMMENT ON GEN. LEE'S REPORT.

We continue our extracts from Richmond papers, the receipt of which we acknowledged yesterday:

From the Richmond Examiner, Oct. 5.

We have to-day the first official report of Gen. Lee's many military operations which the public has been paralleled to see. It is that distinguished commander's own account of the late Pennsylvania campaign, and of his unsuccessful battle at Gettysburgh.

Considered as an intellectual and literary effort, this paper does not suggest the idea that if the world should hereafter possess a second "Lee's Memoirs of the War in the Southern Department," they will rival those which bear the name of his less famous but not less able sire. It is, however, scarcely fair to contrast this plain document with that finished production, containing on some pages the best statements of military design and reason in the whole range of the English language.

The report is an outline of events already familiarly known. Much that might be said is evidently avoided. The few explanations given are rather to be implied by the reader than directly made by the writer. The two questions which generally occur to the observers of these events are: *1st, why Gen. Lee risked a battle at Gettysburgh? and 2d, why he did not press his advantages on the first and second days?* The answers are not here given, but they are suggested in this report. It appears that the battle was delivered *because the position assumed by Meade* menaced *the Confederate communication with the Potomac*. The reason why the work was not finished and the victory completed on the first and second days, when it might have been done, was the fact that the *army was not concentrated at Gettysburgh with the speed which could have been used had Gen. Lee been better informed of the position and force of the enemy. Why was he not informed?* The answer which may be drawn from this report is that Gen. *Lee did not know the country under his hand to reconnoitre and bring information*. He says that he left Brooke in the Valley, to guard the passes of the mountains, for some time after the entrance into Pennsylvania, and he does not appear to have had the use of the mounted force until the battle was joined at Gettysburgh. *The fact that the country of the Confederate army was insufficient, is the most probable reason of the failure in Pennsylvania, and, perhaps, the ultimate disaster at Gettysburgh.*

One deduction to be drawn from the general tenor of this dispatch is consoling. Gen. LEE is evidently not one of those who regard the invasion of Pennsylvania to have been a radical error, or that its partial failure is a solid reason why no further offensive operations against the enemy should be attempted. The writer of this report is evidently a man who would neither be daunted by success or unsuccessful by defeat. We have room to hope that *if he does not assume this grandiosity of language displayed in the report, he will replace it in the future by some other essentially the same; and that he recognizes the truth of Napoleon's best maxim, that the most magnificent achievements in war, as in other things, are generally accomplished after one or more partial or complete disappointments.*

ECONOMY IN THE COUNTRY.

From the Richmond Whig, Oct. 5.

The country gentlemen are coming nobly to the support of the cause and the army. At public meetings they have solemnly pledged themselves to do all that men can be expected to do to aid of the Government, the soldiers, and the non-producing classes generally. It is to be expected that sooner or later, their patriotism and generosity will be reciprocated by the merchants and manufacturers of our principal cities. This reciprocity, we confess, is much slower in manifesting itself than we could wish; but its ultimate exhibition is guaranteed by the great natural law of sympathy, and by the centre that every human being feels to stand well in the eyes of his fellow-men. For very shame, our manufacturers and merchants will be compelled to respond to the farmers. The marvel is that they seem willing to incur even the monetary disgrace of not doing so. But this will all be right in time, or else the farmers will be forced back to old prices, and the suffering thus sustained will cure itself suddenly and violently. This violence will not be felt in the country, but in town, as a just retribution for the apathy and parsimony of the citizens. *Riotous assemblages, similar to those which disgraced so many place last Spring, will occur.* It is within the power of the merchants, manufacturers, speculators and hoarders of all kinds to prevent the recurrence of these shameful scenes; and it is in their power alone. Many prefer, to invoke the aid of legislation, and clamor for the enactment of sumptuary laws, which, as Mr. MADISON declares truly, are "of all laws the most inoperative, and most constantly violated." The speculators and hoarders are well aware of this fact, and it is idle to hold such laws in terrorem over them. *It is much better to tell them the truth, viz. that there is but one remedy for the evils of which they are guilty, and that is violence.*

But while the country gentlemen are exerting themselves so patriotically, we trust the ladies of the rural districts will not be behind them in the good work of *supporting and encouraging this good cause*. Hitherto, they have been in the front rank of patriots, always ready and willing to work when everybody else seemed exhausted, and always able to draw from their stores some new and much needed supply. They must not and they will not falter now, *that the point of the war, which promises to close in at hand.* To save everything from garden, orchard and field that can be saved, to press every scrap of wool and wool it up to the best advantage, to keep the shuttle, the spinning wheel and the loom busy—these duties [illegible]

[illegible] A letter from Wm. Bayard Ashmead, Esq., was read by the secretary, in which many interesting facts were alleged against the alien party residence between this country and Virginia, and the active part which Mr. BAYARD took while on his visit to Constantinople, in finally preventing a treaty which was received in the great interests and mutually commercial relations between the two countries. At the conclusion of this the meeting adjourned.

THE EIGHTH-AVENUE MURDER CASE.

Trial of Dr. R. M. Brown.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

The impanneling of a jury in this case was resumed yesterday morning, and completed as follows:

Jurors—John Irwin, Owen Conley, Jacob Keller, James N. Hull, Charles W. Swift, John L. Jewett, George Vaughn, James A. Sleight, John J. Martling, Reuben Ross, Henry Pinous, John Wadsworth.

District-Attorney HALL opened the case with a brief statement of the circumstances attending the death of CLEMENTINA ANDERSON, the supposed agency of Dr. Brown in producing that result, and the law applicable to the case. He said it made no difference to the prisoner or not. If he maltreated her, under the supposition that she was pregnant, and she died from the effects of such maltreatment, he was guilty of murder in the second degree, the punishment of which was imprisonment for life.

The first witness called was *James Anderson*, father of Clementina, who testified that he was a tailor by trade, and sexton of the Methodist Church in Seventh-avenue, and resided at No. 270 Bleecker-street; his daughter died on the 19th of November, 1862; last saw her before her death on the 25th of October; in the same year; she was then in excellent health; did not know where she was between the 25th of October and the 19th of November; on the evening of the latter date she came home and died within five or seven minutes after her arrival; she was brought to the house in a carriage; she was twenty years and three months old when she died, and unmarried; a lady calling herself Mrs. Green accompanied Clementina home, and there were also two men with the carriage; I asked Mrs. Green where my daughter came from; she said from Newburgh. (Witness here pointed out Mrs. Green in the Court-room.)

Cross-examined by Mr. Cozzens—Made efforts to ascertain where my daughter was the second week after she left home; six or seven days before her return I applied to Augustus L. Simms, to ascertain where she was; met Simms at my brother's house for that purpose; he denied knowing anything about her whereabouts; eight or ten days before she left she spoke about going to Newburgh to visit some relatives; two days before she returned, Simms told me at the church that he knew nothing of her whereabouts; he did not come with her when she returned; don't know who the men were that accompanied her in the carriage; they brought her into the house and laid her on a sofa; she did not look like a human being; she was a mere skeleton. (Witness here pointed in the Court-room to one of the men who accompanied his daughter home.)

Coroner Kenney was called, and identified the signature to the depositions taken upon the inquest held before him; he testified that before the inquest he visited Dr. Brown's residence, where he found various surgical instruments, which he conveyed to the Nineteenth Precinct Station-house; also, found a lady's collar and some jewelry in a room adjoining; [Instruments shown to, and identified by witness.]

On cross-examination he testified that he sent for Dr. Brown to attend the investigation at the Coroner's inquest; he was then under arrest on suspicion of having produced the abortion.

Edward Donohue, sworn—I am the person who took Miss Anderson home; I brought her from a house three doors from the corner of Fourteenth-street and Eighth-avenue; we had been in the house 15 minutes in driving from there to Mr. Anderson's; she came to the carriage out of Dr. Brown's door, a gentleman and a lady holding her by the arm; when we reached Mr. Anderson's I took her from the coach into the house and laid her on the sofa; a lady accompanied her in the carriage and went into the house with her; I came out and left them both there.

Cross-examined—A stranger engaged me to take the lady from Dr. Brown's. (Defendant's counsel asked if the stranger was Augustus L. Simms. Objected to, and objection sustained.) I afterward saw the person in the Tombs; I heard called his name; I saw a boy rode in the coach with the ladies from Dr. Brown's to Mr. Anderson's; he was a relative of mine; the man who engaged the carriage helped the sick lady to the coach and seated her, after which he left.

Dr. Thos. C. Finnell, who made the second post-mortem examination, was called, and testified that he was Surgeon to St. Vincent's Hospital, and had made over 1,000 *post-mortem* examinations. In the post-mortem of Miss Simms he found evidence of inflammation, which, in his opinion, was the cause of death. He described minutely the appearance of the inflamed parts, and gave it as his opinion that the inflammation was caused by an abortion. Did not examine the brain.

Agnes Mann, sworn—Knew the deceased, Clementina Anderson; resided in the house of her father when she died; she left the house about three and a half weeks before she died; her health was then good.

Cross-examined—Have known her since she was a child; had lived in her father's family for two years before she died; slept with her, and did not discover up to the time she left home any indications of her being in a family way; saw her when she was brought home on the evening of the 19th of November; she did not speak after she arrived, and died in four or five minutes after I first saw her.

At this point the Court adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning.

The Paterson Races.

These races were commenced yesterday under the most pleasing circumstances of a fine day, a numerous and respectable attendance—a great proportion being ladies of the highest character—and a racing programme, which gave every satisfaction to the spectators who were not losers by the frowns of Dame Fortune.

The favorites were beaten in the first two races—*Lizzie W.* being beaten by *Aldebaran* in the mile heats, and *Idlewild* being beaten by the Canadian horse *Thunder* in the two-mile heats. *John Morgan* was the favorite in the three-mile dash, and won it gallantly. Young ED. HAPPERT rode *Thunder* and *Morgan*.

The junior officers of the Russian fleet were present, for whom a special was provided by Mr. MINOT, General Superintendent of the Erie Railroad, and placed in charge of Mr. ELIJAH HARRIS, the popular conductor, and by whom the Russians were conveyed to and fro with a lightning speed with perfect comfort. Detective HAYWARD, in charge of the Paterson local police, under the direction of Sheriff CUNNEEN, and the thieves, *mauts-men* and rowdies were consequently not there.

Mr. E. E. COTZ, President, Mr. CUNNEEN, Secretary, Mr. GOSWIN, Mr. VAN WHELEN, and other active members of the Committee, are uniring in their endeavors to make the races a success, and thus far they have succeeded.

Four race, and one of the programme for to-day—a sweepstakes, $300, for two year olds, mile dash; a race for all ages, $200, mile heats; selling purse 2¼ mile dash, and local sweepstake, $200, 1¼ mile dash.

We have only room for a summary of yesterday's races, and to say that trains leave from foot of Chambers-street at 8, 8:30, 10, 11:10 A. M., and 2 P. M., stopping at course, and return at 3:15, 4:30. Extra train after races.

The following is the summary:

Sweepstakes Premium, $300, for 3-year olds; $100 entrance, $50 forfeit; mile heats.

Mr. James S. Wilson enters ch. c. *Aldebaran*, by *Commodore*, dam *Nonnie Lewis*, by imp. *Glencoe*. 4 1 3 1

Mr. John Hunter enters b. c. *Captain Lexington*, dam by *Eclipse*, by imp. *Yorkshire*. 1 2 2 2

Mr. J. W. Weldon enters b. c. *Lizzie W.*, by imp. *Sagittarius*, dam *Prunella*, by imp. *Glencoe*. 2 3 1 drawn.

Mr. John M. Clay enters ch. f. *Rhodalia*, by *Yorkshire*, dam *Magnolia*, by *Glencoe*. 3 4 2 2 ruled out.

Mr. O. H. Beach enters b. c. *Rex Bruce*, by *Lexington*, dam by *Medley*. 5 5 4 4 ruled out.

Mr. F. G. Murphy enters ch. c. *Southerner*, by *Oliver*, dam by imp. *Trustee*.

Mr. F. G. Murphy enters ch. c. *Prince of Wales*, by *Lexington*, dam by *Sycomoke*, by *Herald*.

Mr. Wm. Jerome enters br. f. by *Lexington*, dam *Kate Hoey* by imp. *Albion*.

Mr. L. Paul enters (Mr. Godwin's) b. c. by *Lexington*, dam by *William IV*.

Mr. L. Paul enters (Mr. Godwin's) b. f. *Lelly Sherman*, by *Lexington*, dam *Sally Sherman*.

Mr. D. Bowman enters b. f. *Annie*, by *Mahomet*, dam by *Woodpecker*.

Mr. Jean Hunter enters b. c. *Rouble*, by *Star Davis*, dam *Picayune*, by *Medoc*.

Mr. T. G. Moore enters b. f. by *Ringold*, dam by imp. *Chanticleer*.

Mr. John M. Clay enters ch. f. *Anna Travis*, by *Yorkshire*, dam *Margaret Woods* by *Priam*.

Mr. J. W. Weldon enters ch. f. *Canary Bird*, (own sister to *Blackbird*), by imp. *Albion*, dam by imp. *Alnderby*.

Postponed. Premium of $300, for all Ages; Two-mile Heats; $100 Entrance, Play or Pay.

H. Hogan nominates g. h. *Thunder*, 6 years old, by *Lexington*.

James S. Wilson nominates b. h. *John B. Davidson* (late *Edgar*) 4 years old, by *Star Davis*. 2 2

T. G. Rowe nominates b. m. *Idlewild*, 5 years old, by *Lexington*. 1 1

F. Morris nominates ch. h. *Reporter*, 6 years old, by *Lexington*, dam by *Eclipse*. Drawn.

Premium $400, for all Ages. Three-mile Dash.

F. G. Murphy enters b. h. *John Morgan*, 5 years old, by *Sovereign*, dam *Sally Lewis*, by imp. *Glencoe*.

W. H. Strong enters ch. h. *Punch*, 4 years old, by *Mahomet*, dam *Kate Bateman*, by imp. *Yorkshire*.

C. Littlefield enters br. h. *Harper*, 4 years old, by *Lexington*, dam sister to *Kitty Clarke*, by imp. *Glencoe*.

J. W. Weldon enters b. m. *Sympathy*, 4 years old, by imp. *Scythian*, dam *Prunella*, by imp. *Glencoe*.

Our Russian Guests.

Throngs of citizens are visiting the Russian fleet, and all are received with utmost courtesy and friendliness. The officers seem to find no fatigue in the unceasing welcoming.

The official visit of the Baltimore Committee will be made on Saturday—the Russian Admiral having consented their convenience entirely.

The preparations for the banquet and ball are progressing and will soon be completed.

New-Jersey Politics.

MORRISTOWN, Tuesday, Oct. 6.

The Union Republican City Convention met this evening, and adopted resolutions highly patriotic, and in favor of sustaining the present free school system, which they assert, is being undermined by the party now in power. JAMES G. RAMSEY was unanimously nominated for Mayor by acclamation.

The Government Securities.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 6.

The subscription agent reports the sale of $1,224,450 five-twenties to-day. Deliveries of bonds are being made to the 26 inst.

FAIR FOR THE UNION HOME AND SCHOOL.—The young folks of our City are busy as possible at work for the Fair in aid of the "Union Home and School for the Education and Maintenance of the Children of our Volunteers." Each little pair of hands are painted by kind hearts, and are really going to show us what little folks can do and what they will do for the orphans left by our brave soldiers. The Fair will open Monday, Oct. 26, and continue one week, at the City Assembly Rooms, No. 446 Broadway. The young folks are taking their offerings to the Union Home and School, while Societies and schools now encamped are requested to notify the Committee at the Union Home and School, Fifty-seventh-street, near Eighth-avenue, in order that tables may be assigned them, and rooms reserved for their articles.

NARROW ESCAPE.—A very respectable German left his house at Yonkers yesterday at noon, to procure in New-York medical aid for a sick wife. Not understanding English, he did not get information as to the character of the return train which he took, and was surprised to find himself driven through Yonkers at the rate of an express train. He kept his seat until the train passed Irvington, when, wrought up to the necessary rashness by the thought of his wife's anxiety for his return and need of his presence, he leaped from the train, struck on his feet, was dashed forward on his face, and escaped with some slight bruises on the face. Certainly a good Providence saved the poor fellow out of pity for his fearful devotion.

KINGS COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT.—Wednesday, Oct. 7—Nos. 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35.

[ADVERTISEMENTS.]

VERY INTERESTING—OUR SOCIAL RELATIONS.—Phrenology and Matrimony—Remarkable Marriages—Money and Matrimony—Anglo-Saxon Weddings—Comical Weddings. THE TRAINING OF GIRLS—Mentality vs. Vitality—Masculine Women—Girlhood—Restraints—Causes of Invalid Women—Effects of Climate—English Women—Habits of Girls. THE HAIR—Anatomy—Physiology—Color—Golden Locks—Red-Haired Women—Dyeing the Hair—Modes of Wearing the Hair—Significance of Long Hair—Wigs—Gray Hair—Baldness—Physiognomical Indications. (With seven Engravings.) In October PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, 15 cents, by first post: $1 50 a year. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, N. Y.

A beautiful complexion, free from tan, pimples and freckles, may easily be procured by using the "BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS." For shaving it is unsurpassed—a single drop making fine lather. It is composed of palm-oil, honey and other valuable articles, highly perfumed by its own ingredients, and when used for washing, night and morning, renders the skin soft and white, and free from blemish. For sale by all druggists.

GALA TIMES TO-DAY AT BARNUM'S.—Performances Afternoon and Evening; the Ghost, "Eric the Dane," and the "Dutchman in Difficulties," at each. The Indians, the Moving Wax Figures, the Monster Sea-Serpent, Aquaria, the Giant Boy, 8 feet high, &c., &c., at all hours.

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and Hilmans's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Farrar's Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

On S. steamship *Saxonia*, from *Hamburg*, &c.—Mrs. Cordes, three children and servant, Mrs. D. Wright, Mrs. D. Thurnauer, Mrs. H. Friend, J. Wandes, L. Bestaci, J. R. McDonald, Mrs. H. Sondheim, O. W. Beecher, C. H. Burnsche and four children, Chas. Bernecke, Oliver Hoyt, J. Honigmann, Mrs. A. Franck, E. S. Gates, E. Leubheimer, L. Helmsdorfer, Mrs. Anna Sahlke, Clara Mistell, Rebecca Eitlinger, Amelie Hausse, C. A. Rothe, Robert E. Ulrich, A. Gaede, H. Pistorius, Bertha Pfaffenman, Mathilde Sorjes, Mrs. Kath. Henke, George Verges, Mrs. Augusta Lemyanta, Bertha Benecke, Mrs. Amelie Hoffman and two children, Marie Hasse, J. Liebrecht, W. Reitsch, C. A. Kunkenmeier, Marie Anderson, C. Stuttmann, Mrs. Mary Ann Levy, Mrs. H. Engel, F. Grienstabert, Catherine Roth, G. Kruter, Mrs. A. Vollhaw, W. Stein, Bertha Alebacher, Mrs. Bernaine Netter and two children, Mrs. Ritter, Mrs. J. Marx and seven children, Mrs. Bertha Hahn and child, S. Frangott, C. W. P. Greve, J. Zieger, C. Oetjen, Mrs. D. Lanester, F. Oetjen, M. Hinnickson, E. Lindner, L. Koch, wife and two children, F. Ball, W. Von Hoeke, Augustus Gunsberg, Rose Lisman, J. Cerone, Mrs. Richards and two children, H. Klingsbury, Anna Dunfeon, F. Beeiler, Mathilde Bonn, C. Bonn, Mrs. Bonn, Mrs. Gesin, A. Chesel, J. Ess and two children, M. Richert, M. Fayne and two children, James Brown and two children, Carl Hersan, C. Grausch, C. Schmidt, C. Stein, F. Lederman, Clara Burt, T. Seberin, A. D. Grimwood, R. Gebert, R. Gebert, H. Cramer, James Taylor, Miss Carver, Mrs. Lindauer, and 466 in the steerage.

In U. S. steam transport Fulton, from Port Royal—Col. C. J. Dobbs, Col. L. B. Short, U. S. A.; Lieut.-Col. A. P. Dear, L. J. Kane, Miss E. Fogg, Miss White, Surgeon S. Knowlton, U. S. A.; Charles M. Bischell, Purser steamer Delaware; Ralph Trumbly, Lieut. A. B. Brown, U. S. A.; Surgeon E. M. Newton, des Moines A. R. Vanger, &c. Capt. D. Parting, Mrs. Mrs. Mrs. Mrs. and child and servant, Surgeon S. M. Pease, U. S. A.; Chaplain S. W. Gleason, &c.; Mr. Thompson, Capt. Saxton, U. S. A.; Capt. W. J. Carlisle, &c.; Lieut. C. F. Crosa, U. S. Signal Corps; Chaplain W. H. Hall, U. S. A.; E. M. Lay, Miss Miss A. Heenan, Rev. D. D. Howard, S. M. Fairfield, L. J. Marsh, Surgeon S. H. Tiffs, Lieut. J. R. Adams, Lieut. H. M. Wallock, Capt. S. L. Seymour, U. S. A.; F. Bogues, H. J. Smith, H. Wheeler, S. A. Morrison, Mr. Barnlove, J. M. Blake, Capt. Lawrence, U. S. A.; Surgeon T. H. Ward, U. S. A.; Lieut. O. F. Webster, Sec. J. V. Taylor, J. M. Downs, H. C. Woodruff, Capts. John Kotcham, John Taylor, C. Gaskell, C. Dickerson, J. W. Safford, C. S. Street, Mr. George Alexander, J. R. Russell, R. Clampitt, Dr. J. G. Richardson, U. S. A.; Lieut. J. F. Walker, Lieut. J. S. Cooley, H. S. Boynton, Herrick, New-York, for Sullivan; Olive Hayward, Barber, do., for Bangor. 34 inst., in Long Island Sound, Frank Thompson, of Ormond, aged 22 years, fell overboard and was drowned.

Bld, bark Champion; brigs Kennebec, S. H. Nellis, Irene; schrs. Triumph, S. B. Conant, Wave, S. Stevens, Hornet, Orland, Kendrick Fish, Moses Waring, Vandalia and Madagascar.

Passed up at 5 A. M., ship Benjamin, of Bangor, from New-York, for St. John, N. B.

Oct. 5—Arr. brig Almore, Hollins, Rondout, for Boston; Jane, (Br.,) McClellan, New-York for Halifax; schrs. Sarah Hall, Hall, Philadelphia, for Boston; Ann Eliza, Bell, Philadelphia, for Boston; Norman, Eaton, Lingan, C. B., for New-York.

Bld, brigs Frontier, Lucy Ann, Serena F. Smith, Allerton, Coquette, (Br.,) Mayflower, Fannie Butler, Unionville, (Br.,) Almora, Jane, (Br.,) schrs. Dolphin, Lucy Ann, Jane, (Br.,) Globe, Windward, Rebecca, Fanny Butler, Vienna, (Br.,) Kallie, Halifax, R. J. & C. A. De Wolf; Eliza Drake, (Br.,) McElhany, St. John, N. B.; H. J. & C. A. De Wolf Veteran, (Br.,) Gamage, Musquash, G. Wheelwright.

Schooner Palestine, Cambern, Washington, R. H. Boyd; Ann, Ellis, Rockland, J. W. Haviland; Mary, Sawyer, Wilmington, Dale, Simmons & Clare; E. C. Brazier, Yarmouth, Secor, Mc. G. L. Hatch; Jas. Ackerman, Hatch, Boston, G. L. Hatch; John Adams, Hatch, Boston, G. Hatch; Louisa, Berry, Rockland, G. L. Hatch; Lucy Ann, Wallace, Virginia, W. H. Brown & Co.; A. Thomas, Thomas, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaight; S. W. Whitaker, Pilsney, Baltimore, Seeley, Smith & Co.; Harriet, Butsch, St. Maria, Jones, Godfrey & Co.; Jas. Cothell, Bristol, L. Kenny; L. A. Bayles, Bayles, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaight; John Jay, Small, Lubec, Van Brunt & Slaight; Elizabeth, Bonsall, Smith, Eastport, Me., John Boynton's Sons; Harris Lanier, Robbins, Bristol, R. I., L. Kenny; Thomas J., Frazier, Mitchell, Alexandria, Dewey & Co.; James Mann, Bushnell, Norwich; Advance, Leighton, Cherryfield, Sturgeis & Clapp.

ARRIVED.

U. S. steamer Cosmopolitan, Crocker, Morris Island and Beaufort, S. C., 36 hours, with 220 sick and wounded soldiers to the Medical Director.

U. S. gunboat Queen, Acting-Master Robert Tarr commanding, from Morris Island Sept. 28, stopping at Georgetown Sept. 29th, with the mails for the U. S. gunboat Dai Chang; officers and crew all well. Touched at Morrell's Inlet, S. C., 30th ult., and left the mails on board U. S. steamer Memphis, off the bar—all well on board. 3d inst., stopped into Hampton Roads and left the mail on the 4th.

Steamship Bavonia, (Hamb.,) Frauman, Hamburg Sept. 26, via Southampton 28d, at 8 P. M., with mdse. and 400 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Experienced strong W. winds during the passage.

U. S. steam transport Fulton, Wotten, Port Royal, S. C., and Charleston Bar 3d inst., at 4½ o'clock P. M., with passengers and prisoners to Major Stewart Van Vliet, U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamship Cherokee, Jones, Apalachicola Sept. 27, with passengers, mail and specie to D. E. Sickles.

Steamer Frank, Thompkins, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. A. N. Briggs.

Brig Rebecca, Pierce, Philadelphia, with mdse. to [illegible]

Schooner Ann Eliza, Bell, Philadelphia, with mdse. to [illegible]

Schooner Gem, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to [illegible]

Schooner Palestine, Sherwood, Portland, Me., with potatoes to [illegible]

Ship Florence, Westcott, Liverpool, Sept. 1, with salt, and 27 passengers to Barnard & Sons. Sld 2d inst., off Queenstown, ship Ocean Queen, for New-York.

Ship Hannibal, Hall, Liverpool, Sept. 19, with salt, and 11 passengers to Williams & Guion. All well. Sept. 1, off Alderney, at noon, saw a heavy smoke from N. W.

Ship Thomas, Hamm, Cardiff 27 ds., with coal to Tuckerman.

Ship Charlotte, Gordon, Newport 26 ds., with iron and coal to Lorentz